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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXII NO. 236 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1944 — Price: 2 Annas

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U. S. FORCES DRIVE THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE

Allies Capture Chambrey And Meijel

ATTACK ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN KASSEL AND COLOGNE

LONDON, October 3.

From Reuter's special correspondent with Unit First Army:—

American forces have driven halfway through the Siegfried Line north of Aachen, but are meeting vigorous resistance.

Most of the progress in an extensive offensive front continued along the area east of Maastricht and the troops there are forcing a salient north of Aachen.

German troops are fighting from field fortifications in preference to "pillboxes" which Allied artillery and bombing are rendering untenable and are fighting with artillery mortar and small arms fire.

U. S. TROOPS OCCUPY CHAMBREY

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 3.

United States troops have occupied Chambrey 15 miles north-west of Nancy.

(From Reuter's special correspondent with the British 2nd army, Tuesday): British tanks on the right flank of the Nijmegen Corridor advanced six miles eastward and captured Meijel, eight miles from river Meuse. Heavy German preparations for counter-attack in the Nijmegen area yesterday were smashed by the R. A. F. Canadian troops now hold three-quarters of the line along the Antwerp. Turnhout canal while General Crears men to the west of Salt Leonard have widened their bridgehead over the canal to four miles and have advanced two miles.

ALLIED TROOPS CROSS WURM RIVER

S. H. A. E. F., October 3.—General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day states: "Allied infantry and tanks have launched an attack in the area north of Aachen. Our troops have crossed Wurm river and the attack is meeting strong resistance from pill-boxes and enemy artillery and mortar fire. In the area west of Hurtzen enemy counter-attack was contained with no ground lost.

AIR ATTACK ON RUHR

The attack across Wrum river followed intensive air bombardment and artillery barrage. Escorted medium and fighter-bombers gave close support by attacking gun positions, troop concentrations and communications. Fighter-bombers went for transportation targets in Ruhr and in Holland and approximately 1,200 escorted heavy bombers attacked industrial targets in Kassel and Cologne areas and railyard at Hamm. Last night bombers continued attacks on transportation targets in north-western Germany. On the west of the salient, we extended our hold on the north bank of the Antwerp Turnhout canal, west of Saint Leonard.

Progress was also made north-west of Turnhout. In south-eastern Luxembourg, our troops have reached the outskirts of Grevanmacher on the Moselle river north-east of Nancy. Our troops have pushed ahead at a number of places in Epinal sector, encountering stiff opposition.

Further south, Lonchamp, west of Belfort was freed. German efforts to move reinforcements to advanced units were checked with heavy losses to the enemy."

MERXEM OCCUPIED

From Reuter's special correspondent with the First Canadian Army:—Merxem, northern suburb of Antwerp, was occupied by troops of the First Canadian Army to-day after the Germans had withdrawn from it during the night.

There had been street fighting in Merxem for several days. Polish troops of the first Canadian Army have reached the Belgian-Netherland border north of Merxplas, four miles north-west of Turnhout. These troops met heavy opposition.

The total number of prisoners captured at Le Havre, Boulogne and Calais is now 28,000.

TOWARDS METZ

From Reuter's special correspondent with the United States Third Army, Tuesday:

An important high ground overlooking Metz has been captured and the Americans are now within five miles of the city. For the first time for weeks, the Germans failed to launch a single counter-attack on General Patton's front.

FALL OF WARSAW

LONDON, Oct. 3: The following message, dated October 3 was received to-day "Warsaw has fallen after having exhausted all means of fighting and all food supplies on the 63rd day of its heroic struggle against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy.

On Italian Front

(Allied advanced headquarters Mediterranean Oct. 3.)

To-day's Allied "communique" states: "LAND: In spite of continued strong resistance and adverse weather conditions, American and British troops of the 5th army have made further progress in the central sector and American troops have captured the town of Monghidoro, an important road junction on the main Bologna road.

Bad whether on the Adriatic coast prevented any major action by the 8th army.

JAP ADVANCE TOWARDS FOOCHOW

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

A "communique" broadcast by the Tokyo radio to-day and picked up here said that the Japanese "carried out surprise landings on the coast of the East China sea at dawn on September 27 and are now advancing towards Foochow".

Reuter adds Foochow, main port on the south-east coast of China, lies about halfway between Hongkong and Shanghai.

The town lies about 34 miles upstream and has a population of 64,000.—Reuter.

Churchill On Voting By Br. Forces Overseas

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. Churchill speaking in the Commons to-day about voting by British forces Overseas said "I cannot think an election is imminent. It is what you might call impending rather than imminent.

He said, nobody was more anxious than he that every practical facility should be given to troops to understand issues between opposition candidates and for recording their votes on the largest possible scale.—Reuter.

Late News

DEFINITE BREAK THROUGH IN SIEGFRIED LINE.

LONDON, Oct. 3: Reuter's special correspondent with the American First Army (Tuesday night): First army troops have achieved a definite breakthrough in the Siegfried Line north of Aachen, capturing Ubach to-day in a four miles advance.—Reuter.

NAZIS EVACUATE TWO YUGOSLAV TOWNS

LONDON, Oct. 3: The German News Agency's military commentator, Colonel Ernst Von Hammer said to-night that the Germans have evacuated the Yugoslav town of Virset, 43 miles north-east of Belgrade.

He also reported the evacuation of Bela Crkva about the same distance due east of Belgrade and 15 miles south of Virset.—Reuter.

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'KOLHAPUR AHEAD OF BOMBAY'

Bill To Abolish Khoti Land Tenure System Passed

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 3.

A Bill to abolish the Khoti Land Tenure System prevalent in 22 villages, which was introduced in the Assembly was passed today unanimously.

During discussions on the Bill, it was said by the Government members, that Kolhapur was ahead of Bombay in their legislation.

The Public Libraries Bill, the first of its kind as recommended by the All-India Libraries Conference was also passed. It aims at establishing one central library with moving mofussil libraries.—United Press.

WILL ENGLAND SHED IMPERIALISM IN FAR EAST?

Prof. B. Russel Probes Into Post-War Conditions

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 3

Prof. Bertrand Russell doubts, if England can easily abandon her Imperialism in the Far East after the war. He says she finds its rubber, oil and tin too attractive. Instead Britain may have a deal with the American oil companies and other interests—a super Anglo-American commercial imperialism, which will agree to share the swag. There may ensure a conflict in China between Chinese Communists, who are agrarian reformers and Chiang Kai-sheks Kuomintang, which is somewhat totalitarian.

Russia at present has no love for the Chinese Communists; but if it came to clash she might side with them, while British sympathies would lie with the Kuomintang.

Prof. Russell wrote to a representative of the Commonwealth: "I think alliance between Japan and China at some future date is not improbable Japan, though she may be utterly defeated and occupied, has a large number of Liberals, though they keep pretty quiet now. Eventually the White Man's meddling with the East will have to cease. China will probably develop militarily and become strong. India, China and Japan, with their enormous populations and utterly disproportionate share of power and property, are not always going to be satisfied with the present arrangement. Australia can only remain a Whiteman's country, through naval protection. She has had to rely on America for this during the war, and will have do so increasingly in future."

JINNAH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE TO-DAY

BOMBAY Tuesday.

The following announcement has been made by Mr. Jinnah's Secretary:—

"In reply to inquiries I am asked by Mr. Jinnah to announce that he will hold a press conference at his residence on Wednesday, (Oct 4) at 4-30 p.m. It will be open only to bona-fide and accredited newspaper correspondents and representatives of news agencies.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7)

tion has come about India together with his lifetime and his work. It was Gandhi's glorious achievement that he had roused the Indian masses—one-fifth of the whole human race—from their long slumber. An ex-British Secretary of State for India, my own uncle, Edwin Montagu had once been bitterly attacked by the extreme imperialists for referring to "Indian people's pathetic contentment with its own appalling lot". It was thanks to Gandhi that this "pathetic contentment" was no more at this moment. The British people are naturally deeply concerned with events in Europe, but this situation is going to last only for few months and I shall be surprised if a big change does not then come about the British people's attitude towards India.

HIS SECRET

Miss Muriel Lester said: The secret of Mahatma Gandhi lies in the fact that he is a friend of ordinary people of the whole world. According to Mahatma Gandhi a leader seeks nothing for himself, no money, no honour, absolutely nothing, but he must remember God for twenty-four hours of the day. That's what Mahatma Gandhi told her last time he was in Europe.

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, who presided made an eloquent appeal for the release of Indian leaders who are still interned. He declared: "I am quite sure not only would that be a contribution to a most difficult problem, but would also be one way whereby we could honour Mr. Gandhi to-day. I am sure he does not wish to be free indefinitely when his own colleagues remain in detention."

Other speakers included Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Jova Javeri of Bombay, Mrs. Jayakishori Hundoo, Miss Kitty Bomla, a Parsee student and Mr. Krishna Menon. Mr. J. S. Middleton, Secretary of the Labour Party, sent a message saying "I wish Mahatma Gandhi good health, long years of active life for the fulfillment of his life's purpose—self-government for the people of India".

Mr. Edmund Harvey, Independent M.P. in a message paying tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's unselfish character in contrast to other world leaders added: "May he live to see the fulfillment of his life work—Independent India and well-being of British Indian peoples.

Mr. D. N. Pritt in a message said: I hope Mahatma Gandhi may live to see crowned his noble work for the happiness and security of millions of people in India and Britain, namely, the achievement of Indian independence."

Cheques and fixed deposit receipts representing over Rs. 80 lakhs collected for Kasturba National Memorial Fund were handed over to Gandhiji by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Wardha on Monday, October 2, on the occasion of Mahatma's 75th birthday.

Linlithgow's Boast About "British Guardianship"

"Premature Withdrawal Would Be Sad Betrayal Of Our Plain Duty To Peoples Of India"

EDINBURGH, Oct. 3.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, former Viceroy of India, who received the Freedom of Edinburgh to-day said that the result of leaving India to "stew in her own juice" would be bloody chaos, which would jeopardise the peace of the world in every continent.

Premature withdrawal of British guardianship would be a sad betrayal of our plain duty to the peoples of India, he declared.

Had resistance crumbled in India in the first half of 1942, when she stood as the last bastion between our enemies and the achievement of their master plan, there would have followed chaos and collapse throughout the east from the Mediterranean to the Yellow River. That was the moment chosen by those who might have known better, to attempt an open rebellion in India. A heavy unwelcome duty lay upon the Viceroy and his Government of demonstrating beyond all question, that the revolt was not going to pay. There were signs that a long period of security from aggression vouchsafed to India as a consequence of British Paramountcy had led some persons to regard that country as a sort of a crucible in which all sorts of interesting political experiments could be tried without much danger to onlookers.

Lord Linlithgow voiced his deep regard and affection for Indian armed forces. He had read everything he could lay hands on about their history and characteristics, and had watched them face and overcome with courage and persistence the tremendous emergencies of the present war.

The Lord Provost Sir William Darling, presenting the Burgess Ticket, said that among many who brought to India indelible marks of British character none was more renowned than the Marquis of Linlithgow.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER.)

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing	21.93
To-day's Opening	21.98
Difference	+05
To-day's Closing	21.93
Difference	nil.

INDORE COUNCIL WALKOUT

INDORE, Oct. 3.

The Indore Rajya Prajamandal Party in the Indore Legislative Council staged to-day a walk-out as a protest against the Holkar Government's attitude in disallowing adjournment motion tabled by the Party leader.

The adjournment motion was moved as a protest against the false allegation in the Government notification that the Prajamandal had given an undertaking in view of which it had been declared legal.

The Prajamandal Party leader, Mr. Kothari, vehemently contradicted this allegation in his speech made before the walkout.

ARABS TO STAND BY PALESTINE

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 2.

It is increasingly evident that the Palestine question which is a major knot in the Arab Union scheme, is being given an important share of the general Arab Congress discussions.

The fact that Moussa El Alami, the Palestine Parties' delegate, has been asked to participate officially in the talks, shows the determination of the Arab countries to stand by their Palestine bretheren.

The impression prevalent here is that the Congress is likely to take an unequivocal line regarding the future of Arabs in Palestine.

It is understood that the first session of the Congress was devoted to purely educational and social aspects of the Union scheme, while last night's was concerned with its political side.

A third meeting is being held to-night.—Reuter.

Lebanese Premier On Alexandria Talks

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 3.

The Lebanese Premier, Ryad Bey El Solh, told Reuter to-day that the Arab discussions were proceeding satisfactorily. Though he refused to enlarge on the questions reviewed, he said that the Conference would have satisfactory results, particularly for his country.

Last night's meeting lasted over three hours and it is believed that the exchange of views covered a large ground. The Congress is holding its fourth meeting to-night.—Reuter.

"Greatest Spiritual Influence In World"

London Meeting's Tribute To Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 2.

Addressing the Committee of Congressmen's Luncheon meeting Lord Strabolgi said: I had many tussles with Mahatma Gandhi and I have enjoyed them. I hope Mahatma Gandhi has also enjoyed them. Mahatma Gandhi is one of those men who have been touched by fringe of God.

Referring to the breakdown of Gandhi-Jinnah talks Lord Strabolgi complained that British press published very brief reports thereof but praised the "News Chronicle" for publishing "that remarkable interview with that very responsible and experienced journalist Mr. Gelder."

Lord Strabolgi added: "To me it seems, Pakistan without plebiscite as most undemocratic and the splitting up of India in the way Mr. Jinnah has suggested is to be regretted. I see no objection to Muslim-Hindu federations but both must be linked together in common economic, defence and other matters."

Lord Strabolgi then addressing his Indian audience said: "You Indians are members of a great community. You can hold your head high. India is a potentially great Power. One day she will be one of the greatest powers, greater even than China. I have not any doubt of that, but if you split India in two separate nations, she will be two Powers, not necessarily great Power. You have a far greater and better scheme than that of the Tenessee valley. If you develop your rivers and other waterways you can accomplish that scheme. But if you split your country into two powers, you cannot do it from the point of view of economics.

(Lord Strabolgi suggested the sending out of another Cripps' mission)

Lord Strabolgi concluded: It is possible for feuds to be healed, present troubles between two nations forgotten and work may be carried on together for the betterment of world and happiness of mankind.

A NEW ERA OPENING.

Mr. W. G. Cove said: "On Mahatma Gandhi's seventy-fifth birthday I feel a new era is going to open. The movement for Indian independence will go on and it will go on until Indian independence becomes an accomplished fact. We in Britain must do everything to remove the shackles that bind India to-day to British imperial Juggernaut. The main charge against the British rule in India is that after two hundred years India is still steeped in dire poverty, the masses are still wallowing in poverty in spite of the fact that India has mighty, rich natural resources. I believe profoundly it is absolutely essential that India must have her economic and political destinies in her own hands. It means freeing Indians from dire poverty wherein they are under British rule. I support the development of Indian agriculture and industry by Indians themselves as sketched by the Tata Plan. I would rather see that than alien capital remaining in India.

WHY MONTGOMERY SUCCEEDED

Professor George Catlin said Mr. Gandhi was not only a great leader but he leads a great people. India, along with China, has a future before her in Asia. She will take a great lead in that future from the purely British point of view. We shall be well advised to pick up the Nationalist party in India and reach an understanding with it. Prof. Catlin pointed out that General Montgomery's campaign in Egypt was successful because a highly organised Nationalist party in Egypt offered whole-hearted co-operation. It decided to help General Montgomery in his campaign instead of remaining indifferent and sullen. There was not a feeling of frustration. We must make a special note of that. We must also remember the History of Ireland and Egypt. If we remember that we shall realise that now is the most critical period in the history of Indo-British relations. Before the clock strikes twelve let our statesmen do something to avoid the mistakes made in Egypt and Ireland.

INDIANS FEEL FREE.

Mr. P. B. Seal, who presided, said Mahatma Gandhi was undoubtedly the greatest man in India, but in course of time he will be hailed as the greatest prophet of man-kind Mahatma Gandhi brought about a wonderful transformation in India, namely, absolute determination of the Indian people to get what they want—complete independence—and sincerest good wishes for the people of Britain.

Mr. Seal concluded: Indians feel they are free men because, as Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, they are mentally already free.

CONSULT GANDHIJI.

Mr. Amiya Bose, Secretary of the Committee of the Indian Congressmen, suggested Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin should jointly confer with Gandhiji before holding the Peace Conference and before deciding post-war plans for world security. Mr. Bose added, let them consult Gandhiji. Such consultations will decide the destiny of India and the world. Let Gandhiji also represent India at the Peace Conference. That will make it unnecessary for India to take up one path—revolt.

MESSAGES.

Mr. Laurence Housman sent a message to the meeting saying. "There is no birthday that I welcome more for I believe Mahatma Gandhi to be the greatest spiritual influence alive in the world to-day. It is I think, the proof of his spiritual value that he is reverenced and loved even by many in India and elsewhere who do not accept his fundamental faith in non-violence. If we would only believe in it and practice it in full assurance and without hatred, those whom we seek to persuade to better ways in the world would get a big move on. If Mahatma Gandhi lives to see that day he will die happy. So let's all wish him long enough life for that to happen while he is still with us.

Doctor Edvard Benese in a message said: "I on behalf of the Czechoslovak people as well as in my own name wish that great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi best health and much success in his future work."

Miss Vera Brittain in her message said: "There is no better man in the world to-day than Mahatma Gandhi".

GAVE INDIA SELF-RESPECT

Mr. Bartlett said: I am proud to be here to pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. Very often I have felt friends in India have not always been fair to the integrity of British members of the Civil Service who go out to India. Despite that I am all the more proud to pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. He is one of the most remarkable men not only of this generation but of very many generations. He has performed the extraordinary business of giving the Indian people national self-respect. He has put them on their feet instead of on their knees. Simultaneously he has remarkably broken down the old customs which have hitherto hindered progress. One of the most remarkable things he acquired is this tremendous power of breaking down old traditions. Yet he remains so simple a person—simple in his way of life not in mind.

SYMBOL OF INDIA

Mr. Ivor Montagu said: "To-day we can probably recognise the great role which Mahatma Gandhi plays and which is a measure of the greatness of his life. Taken as a whole he is the symbol of India to-day. We speak of a man as being exceptional, extraordinary, as a man in millions, but we must remember Gandhi is a man in four hundred millions. How shall we describe him? Words such as "extraordinary", "exceptional" signify nothing. In describing Mahatma Gandhi's role in world affairs we must remember he occupies no formal place in the Congress or Government, but without office of any kind he stands as the most influential man of his country and in the world. It is no accident; it is a position which history has won for him and accorded him. Looking historically there were great men in the past but there was no modern nation before Gandhi. The type of modern organisa-

(Continued in Col. 3)

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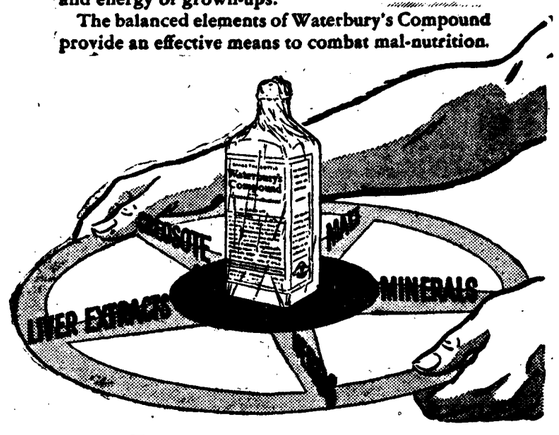

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Khaki and white cotton rags; tentage; cordage; mosquito nets, chaugals (new & old); webbing.

Motor car cushion seats; coir string; canvas; food containers; canvas hose; canvas water buckets; motor seat covers; kitbags; felt; pith hats; old gunny; sand bags; oil skin; tarred paper; cardboard boxes; leather mittens; cork, crown cork, bakelite scrap; enamelware; broken china; paint brushes; canvas shoes; old leather shoes ankle; rubber scrap; grease kegs; 1-gallon tins; 1-qrt. tins.

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2. Terms strictly cash.

3. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay or to the Manager, Army Salvage Depot, Ghorpuri, (Poona). 477

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By order of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Solicitors, Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Nadirshaw the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck, we will sell by Auction on Wednesday 11th October 1944, at 5-15 P.M., (N.S.T.) on site, land admeasuring about 375 sq. yards with the building thereon situate at Clive 3rd and 4th Cross Lanes on the Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, Street Nos. 8-9-10-11-13, Ward No 5299, Cadastral Survey No. 152 (Prince's Dock Division).

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Prof. Bhansali Spinning at Sevagram

BOMBAY TOPS IN KASTURBA FUND

SEVAGRAM, Oct. 3.

The hope that an amount out of the Kasturba Fund would be set up for sending selected women abroad for acquiring firsthand knowledge which would be of immense benefit to the country, was expressed by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University, in his message on the occasion of the presentation of Kasturba Fund Purse to Mahatma Gandhi on his seventy-sixth birthday.

Details of the Provincial Collections for the Kasturba Fund are now available. It is stated that Bombay tops the list with Rs. 21 lakhs. Gujrat comes second with Rs. 14 lakhs and Bengal secured the third place with a donation of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Among the Indian States, Baroda heads the list with Rs. 1 lakh 60 thousand.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan left for Simla to attend the meeting of the University teachers there.—United Press.

Bangalore Quota

BANGALORE, Oct. 2: At a public meeting held this morning in Bangalore City a subscription of Rs. two and a half lakhs to the Kasturba Memorial Fund was announced. Out of this, two lakhs of rupees have already been remitted to Wardha.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BUILDERS

Banerjee On Objects Of Federation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Presiding over the first Conference of the All-India Federation of Builders' Associations at Construction House, Ballard Estate, to-day, Mr. S. C. Banerjee said: "As monuments of bricks and mortar form the mirror of the culture and civilisation of the time, I firmly believe that the present edifices and the monumental structures which we shall leave to our posterity would give a convincing factual history of the present generation, if not a living inspiration to posterity."

Dealing with the history of the Federation, Mr. Banerjee said that it came into existence with the object of safeguarding the interests of builders and contractors in different parts of India. The Federation consisted of three Associations of contractors. Before the Associations came into existence, the builders and contractors in the country had no platform from which they could voice their grievances and make their just complaints in a systematic and organised manner, either in respect of the treatment they received at the hands of Government or of architects.

Putting in a plea for keeping their post-war plans ready, Mr. Banerjee said: "Experience has shown that after the last war, demand for building and other constructions was of great importance and I can foresee that with so many of thhe post-war schemes, and plans that are being framed all over India—both by the Government and the public—our members of the Federation need not feel very much diffident for the conditions of things that are coming. In fact, we should also make our post-war plan—how we are to meet the coming business."

Judgment Reserved In Press Act Case

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divatia, Mr. Justice Chagla and Mr. Justice Lokur).

V. V. Ketkar, keeper of the "Loksangraha Press", Poona ... ... Applicant.

v.

The Government of Bombay ... ... Opponent.

Hearing was concluded and judgment reserved on this application under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 for setting aside an order of the Government made on 1st November requiring a deposit of Rs. 2,000 on the ground that his press had been used for printing a book entitled "Savarkar Charitra" (Life of Savarkar) written in Marathi by S. L. Karandikar.

On behalf of the Government, the Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer argued that the book in question was not a historical or literary work, and that at any rate it had a tendency to incite or encourage the commission of cognizable offences involving violence, and was, therefore, not protected by the first Explanation to Section 4 (1) of the Press Act.

In reply, Mr. K. M. Dharab for the applicant urged that the whole book should not be condemned by reason of a few stray passages or expressions which might have flowed from the author's pen as the object of the Explanation in question was that literary style should not be cramped. He further contended that it was open to the historian to admire a person in respect of acts for which he had been convicted by a court of law, for the historian who might have more materials available to him than the court of law, was not found by its judgment and the object of the Explanation was that he should be free to pass his own judgment on these acts.

Indians Badly Affected

New African Regulations

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

A graphic description of the hardships facing Indians in East and South Africa has been given by Mr. Shamsuddin, M. L. C. (Kenya Colony), President of the East African Indian National Congress and Leader of the Delegation of Indians of East Africa, now in India in the course of a statement issued to the "United Press".

"The African Governments in the four territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar", says Mr. Shamsuddin, "have simultaneously promulgated restriction of Immigration Rules under the pretext of Defence Regulations prohibiting entry of any Non-Native into these territories without a permit, unless their presence is considered essential for war effort. The Regulations are declared to be non-racial, as the same apparently apply to all non-Natives, including Europeans, but in effect, their application affects Indians adversely in a most cruel manner".

Mr. Shamsuddin described how about 5,000, Indians in East Africa and about the same number in India have been waiting for sailing facilities and the efforts made to secure them, and said that after a number of reminders by letters and telegrams to the Government of India, he received a letter, dated August 26 saying that "this subject was engaging the active attention of the Government of India".

Concluding Mr Shamsuddin expressed anxiety to take up the matter of the steamer passages for the Indians awaiting in India to sail for East Africa and vice-versa and to make the necessary representation to the Ministry of War Transport in Bombay. He appealed for support from the Indian Press and public in the matter.—United Press

"C. P." On Indian Journalism

KUMBAKONAM, Oct. 2.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, in declaring open the Tanjore District Journalists Conference yesterday dwelt at length on the development of the press in this country. Indian Journalism, he said, hade made vast strides during the last two decades. It had maintained high standards and had contributed to a lively alert and watchful public opinion.

Referring to the sanctity of private confidence which the press was often asked to keep, Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said that the press could in all public matters transcend the demands of over sensitive public men on the theory that all public matters appertained to the public. He instanced the Gandhi-Jinnah talks and said that the newspapers were wrong in having withheld all news of the talks especially when they knew the attitude of Mr. Jinnah from the outset. If only the attitude of Mr. Jinnah had been made known even on the very first day the country would have risen as one man and stopped the talks.

A. S. INDIAN TRADE!

Sir Ramaswamy Iyer paid a tribute to the high ideals handed down by the pioneers of journalism in India and said journalism was essentially a South Indian trade. Wherever they went they found either a Malabari or a Tanjorean.—A. P.

Late Miss Champubai Vaidya

Miss Champubai Shamrao Vaidya, a well-known artist and painter of Bombay died a tragic death on Monday. She was a prominent member of the Pathare Prabhu community and a social worker. She to leave for Kolhapur to receive her present for the oil painting of the Maharani which she had executed. The sudden and untimely end of her life was due to the passing of a heavy military lorry on her body on the evening of Monday, on her way home, at Vincent Road, Dadar, after her tuition hour. She died at K. E. M. Hospital, on Monday night. The driver of the military lorry is untraced. The funeral of Miss Champubai was largely attended on Tuesday. The Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj condoled her death in the special condolence meeting.

WANTED MORE TEACHERS FOR POST-WAR EDUCATION

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Sir Jogendra Singh, Member for Education, Viceroy's Executive Council, in opening the Teachers' Committee on higher education, appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education stressed the need for teachers in order to carry out the programme of post-war reconstruction in education.—A. P.

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8-0, if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

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K. B. RELE SONS & CO., GIRGAUM BOMBAY 4

CASTOPHENE MEANS CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

BOVRIL in war time...

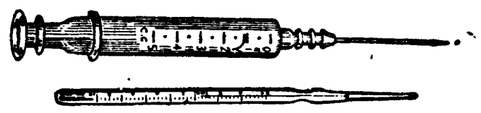
When your grocer says "Sorry, no Bovril," the reason is that wartime conditions have prevented supplies reaching him for some time.

Regular supplies of Bovril are being sent to the troops in all theatres of war and as soon as circumstances permit Bovril will again be available in the shops. If you are fortunate enough to have any Bovril, please make it last as long as possible by using it with the utmost economy.

Bovril is highly concentrated and a very little of it will add a lot of nourishment and flavour to your cooking.

BOVRIL FOR STRENGTH

NUTROL The best nonalkaline and well reputed Laboratory Glass manufactured by us.



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GOODYEAR

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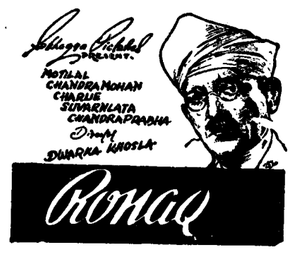
THE STORY OF A LOVE THAT HAS NO EQUAL..
CENTRAL STUDIOS'
PARAKH
with
MEHTAB, KOUSHALYA, YAKUB, BALWANTSING SHANAWAZ
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
In 3rd WEEK
At
NEW WEST END
TALKIES
Daily 3 Shows:—4, 7, 10 p.m.
FRI. 6th Oct.

This Sweet Damsel will show What INSPIRATION really means to A Student
MAZHAR ART Productions'
BARI BAAT
Suvarnlata, Ullhas, Yakub
Mazharkhan
and a new find SAGUNA
Producer—Director
MAZHARKHAN
An Evergreen Release
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 P. M.
Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 5.

56th
GOLDEN WEEK
RAJKAMAL'S &
V. SHANTARAM'S
SHAKUNTALA
Starring: JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 P. M.
SWASTIK

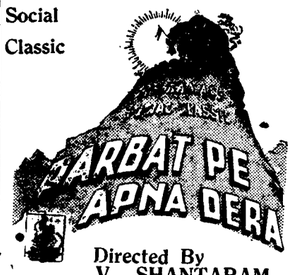
PRADHAN PICTURE
DASSI IN MINERVA
TIMINGS: DAILY 4, 7 & 10.
MATINEES AT 1-0
ON SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS
ADVANCE BOOKING DAILY
10 TO 12: (BOXES & BALCONY)
A FAMOUS PICTURES' RELEASE

SOARING
To higher Spheres of
Screen Emotionalism
Comes this New Beacon of Light
RONAQ



An Evergreen Release
Next change at
LAMINGTON

2nd Week
of
RECORD CROWDS!
RAJKAMAL'S
Social
Classic



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V. SHANTARAM
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Hol. 1 p.m.
Plans Open For One Month
10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 P. M.
Join the Queues at
NOVELTY

IT HAS CAUGHT THE FANCY OF CINEGOERS . .
ACHARYA ART'S
MELODIOUS
DRAMA
AGE KADAM
MOTILAL, ANJALI DEVI, MUBARAK & others.
Director: N. R. ACHARYA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
5TH WEEK OF FAME
TAJ GRANT RD. CORNER
An EVERGREEN Release

HOUSE-FULL AUDIENCES APPLAUD IT AS A
MASTERPIECE OF INCOMPARABLE EMOTIONAL IMPACT
India's Ace-Director:
NITIN BOSE
gives you a new type of photoplay!
Starring:
LEELA DESAI, MOTILAL, JAGDISH, YAKOOB, SUNALINI DEVI, VEENAKUMARI B. KAPUR,
—with skilful blending unusual love-story, music and film-technique!
*
VISHNU CINETONE-HIT!
MUJRIM
—Otherwise—
"THE ONE I LOVED!"
Music: J. GHOSH
Advance Booking— 9-30 a. m. to 12 3-30 to 6 p. m.
ROXY
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. Holidays at 1 p. m.
(A SURESH FILM RELEASE)

9th Week! CHARLIE GOES AWFULLY GAY
and he gives you time of your Life in
Director KARDAR'S
SANJOG
MEHTAB, WASTI, ULLHAS.
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
IMPERIAL
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

TOUCHING TALE OF A CHILDLESS MOTHER! 5TH WEEK!
Director: SADIQ'S KARDAR Hit!
JEEWAN
MEHTAB, WASTI, NIRMALA.
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p. m.

Bombay's Current SCREEN-DELIGHT
Is the 111% Comedy
"GAJABHAU"
in 3rd Gay Week
KRISHNA Daily: 4 7 10 p. m.
Plans Open: 10—12 & 3—6.

59TH GREAT WEEK
PRAKASH'S
RAM RAJYA
ALL-COLOURED HINDI COPY NOW BEING SHOWN
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 (Hindi) 9-45 (Marathi)
Fri., Sat. Sun. Extra Hindi Show 12-30
From Friday next there will be Hindi show at 9-45 daily instead of Marathi.
SUPER
An EVERGREEN Release

7TH WEEK OF FAME
PRAKASH'S
NOVEL SOCIAL
KAVITA
Cast:
RATNAMALA, UMAKANT, JEEVAN & others
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
An EVERGREEN Release

RANJIT'S
SHAHENSHAH
BABAR
KHURSHID, S. MUKHTAR, SUSHIL KUMAR
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
AJIT RELEASE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mat. 1-30
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

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CENTRAL
RAMSHASTRI
DAILY: HINDI AT 4 & 10
MARATHI AT . . 7-0
MARATHI MATINEES AT 1-0
ON SAT. SUN. HOLIDAYS
ADVANCE BOOKING OPEN:
DAILY 10 TO 12 & 2 TO 6

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Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Called-Up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up 31-8-44)	Rs. 99,99,580
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

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Bilimora	Jalgaon (E. Khandesh.)	Sankheda
Bombay (Fort)	Kadi	Sidhpur
Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Kalol	Surat
Calcutta	Kapadwanj	Unjah (N. G.)
Dabhoi	Karjan	Visnagar (N. G.)
	Mehsana	
	Mithapur	Vyara

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SORE THROAT MISERY... *Rubbed away!*
Comfort comes fast when you rub throat and chest with Vicks VapoRub and cover with warm flannel. Like a poultice, VapoRub "warms away" pain. It also gives off healing vapours that you breathe in direct to the irritated membranes. Also let a little VapoRub melt on the tongue, bathing the throat with soothing medication.

VICKS VapoRub

B.C.P.W. BRAND MILK OF MAGNESIA
Neutralizes Stomach Acids
Relieves Heart-burn & Flatulence
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A mild but Effective Laxative
Ideal for Babies and Women
BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT
Agents:
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LAMINGTON CHAMBERS,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 3, 2000
Muslim: Savval 15, 1363
Parsi: Ardibehest 1, 1314
Sunrise: 7-30 a.m. Sunset 7-25 p.m.
Hightide: 2-01, 14-12
Lowtide 8-0, 20-19

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and Answer Meeting. Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain today 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY: The next meeting of the Society will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Room No. 95 at 6-30 p.m when Mr. F. Kingdon-Ward, the famous explorer, will speak on: "The Vegetation of Burma."

MARATHI TRAINING COLLEGE, PAREL.
Today's programme: 2-30 p.m—(1) Lecture on "Nature Study in Primary Schools" by Prof. J S Medhekar. 3-30 p.m—(2) Model lesson in Science. By Prof. R B Shetye, B Sc; S T C. 4-30 p.m.—(3) Lecture on "Wardha Scheme of Education". By Acharya S R Bhise, B.A. (Hon.)

CHILDREN'S DONATION TO KASTURBA FUND: Mr. B. G. Kher, President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association), presented to Mahatma Gandhi Rs. 3,658, as a yift from the boys and girls of the Association on his 75th birthday, for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, with a suggestion that this amount may be utilised for children only, specially the poor, handicapped and village children. The collections were made by the various Local Branches of the Association as follows: Marine Lines. Rs. 2,635; Delhi Rs. 310; Matunga Rs. 191; Vile Parle Rs. 120; Ghatkopar Rs. 101; Santa Cruz Rs. 100; Tardeo Rs. 75, Trivandrum Rs. 45; Chowpatty Rs 33; Khar Rs. 20; Nagercoil Rs. 20; Rajpipla Rs. 8.

Students And Gandhi Jayanti

In celebration of Gandhi Jayanti the workers of the Bombay Students' Union (nationalist) visited the Harijan Chawls and Labour Chawls. They promised the workers in these chawls to help the Harijans by opening literacy centres there.

In the evening there was a meeting at the Union office (42, Kennedy Bridge). The leading student workers while paying a tribute to Gandhiji's life and life work, appealed their fellow students to carry out his constructive programme for the service of "Daridranarayana."

Convicted For Receiving Race Bets

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
On a prosecution launched by Deputy Inspector P. K. Desai of the C. I. D., Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court passed a sentence of Rs. 500 or in default six weeks R. I. on Adi Dadabhoy Tawadia, clerk in local bank for receiving race bets.

Hindi Prachar In Karnatak

DHARWAR, Oct. 2: A tribute to the valuable work being done by the All-India Hindi Prachar Sabha was paid by Dr. N. S. Hardikar inaugurating the Hindi Prachar Week here yesterday.

The week is organised under the auspices of the Karnatak Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha. —A. P.

Surishvarji To Address On 'Hemachandracharya'

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club, His Holiness Jainacharya Shri Sagaranand Surishavarji will deliver an address on 'Hemachandracharya and World Religion' at 9-30 a.m., on Sunday, 8th instant, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

His Holiness is a living authority on Jain philosophy and literature. He has published Jain Agamas on lines of comparative philosophy and has got them carved in marble at 'Agam Mandir' at Palitana, just like the rock edicts of King Ashok. He has preached sermons to prominent Indian state rulers. His deep knowledge and study of comparative religion and philosophy has won the admiration of scholars of repute. He is well-known in connection with saving "Samelshikhar", a holy place for Jains, when an attempt was made by Europeans to colonise the same.

CASE AGAINST MALABAR HILL TRESPASSERS WITHDRAWN

The case against 14 Sikhs who were arrested on Sept. 9 and 10 for frequenting the Malabar Hill area against the order of the Commissioner of Police, and creating disturbances there by shouting slogans, was withdrawn on Monday.

These persons had been kept under custody on their refusal to give an undertaking that they would not set foot on Malabar Hill till the talks between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah were over.

They were garlanded by their friends waiting outside when they stepped out of the Girgaum Court premises.

Dr. Nazir Ahmed, one of the Indian Scientists who left for England last week at the invitation of the British Government.

ROVERS CUP

Albion Rovers Hold E. H. Q. To Draw

In the second round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament the Albion Rovers (R.A.S.C.) held the Embarkation Head Quarters the winners of the Senior Harwood League and the Henricns Shield, to a two goal-all draw at the Cooperage on Tuesday evening.

The meeting did not produce football of a very high order as was expected. Over-elaboration, faulty passing and poor shooting converted the contest into a mediocre affair. If Beswick and Co., had applied the more direct methods in their usual way, the E.H.Q. might have crossed over with a bigger margin than 2—1 and perhaps won the match comfortably—more so, because the R.A.S.C custodian was far from safe. But they threw away this opportunity.

FAIRCLOUGH SCORES TWICE.
The Embarkation started well. Before the fight was many minutes old they were one goal up, Fairclough, their centre-forward, being responsible for it. Spurred by this reverse, the Rovers made strenuous efforts to get even with their opponents. Their inside-left, Campbell, was particularly prominent in the attacking line. Owens, their left extreme, succeeded in scoring the equaliser. Then there was a ding-dong struggle for supremacy which ended in Fairclough putting his side ahead again.

After the interval, the Rovers played with greater vim and determination and attacked the Embarkation goal vigorcusly. Duncan had a stiff job at times to clear the shots away. Ultimately the Rovers succeeded in levelling up matters. Haikings their centre-forward claiming the point. No extra time was played.

RESULT.
Embarkation H. Q. ..... 2 goals.
R.A.S.C. ..... 2 goals.

THE TEAMS.
Embarkation H.Q. Duncan; Stocks and Delaney; Gardner, Towle and McMillan; Finlay, Beswick, Faircloush, Livingston and Saunders.
Albion Rovers: Harmer; Rae and Burgess; North, Templer and Mullaney, Bowman, Williams Haikings, Campbell and Owens.
Referee: J. A. Scott.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.
R. A. F. vs Royal Navy.

KEROSENE RATIONING FOR SUBURBS.
A Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, says that the Government of Bombay has decided to introduce kerosene rationing in the Bombay Suburban District. To begin with, ration cards will be issued in respect of tenements without electric lighting arrangements. For this purpose, residents of the urban areas in the Bombay Suburban District, namely, Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopar-Chembur and Parla-Andheri, who live in dark tenements should apply for kerosene ration cards in 'M' form at their respective area rationing offices. The applications will be accepted from October 3, 1944. Persons occupying unelectrified business premises in these areas should apply in 'M-1 form. After necessary verification, cards will be delivered to the applicants by Rationing Inspectors at their residences and they need not approach the Rationing Offices for getting their kerosene cards.

Information in respect of the dark tenements in the rural areas in the Bombay Suburban District will be collected by Rationing Inspectors at the time of renewal of the current foodgrains ration cards in those areas. After collecting this information, cards will be prepared and delivered to the people concerned at their residences. Persons occupying un-electrified business in the rural areas may, however, apply in M-1 form at their rationing offices of their business locality.

Arrangements for the issue of kerosene ration cards for other purpose will be announced in due course!

Dalal To Visit Bombay

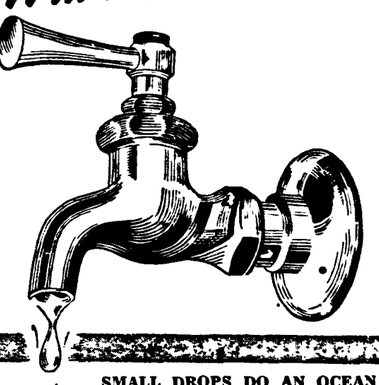
NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.
Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Development Member, Government of India, will pay short visits to Nainital, Lahore and Bombay during the current month. The object is to discuss with provincial Governments various aspects of the post-war industrial and commercial planning.—O. P

TODAY ON RADIO

(WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.)
BOMBAY—1.
4 m. (1,231 kc/s—8-0 a.m. Saraswatibai Mirajkar. 8-5 News (H.). 8-15 News (E.). 8-30 Vilayat Husain. 8-50 News (M.) 9-0 News (G.). 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Hirabai Satarkar. 9-30 Mixed Melodies. 9-45 Geet (G.). 12-30 p.m. Songs (H.). 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G.). 12-55 News (H.). 1-0 For Lunch (H.). 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 Mulchand J. Nayak (G.). 5-15 Hira Bai Satarkar. 5-30 J. G. Gore. 5-45 Instrumental Duet. 5-55 Local Announcements. 6-0 Children Half-Hour (M.). 6-30 News (E.). 6-40 News (H.). 6-45 News Commentary (H.). 6-50 Gottuvadyam. 7-0 "Nae Adeebon Ke Master"— (H.). 7-15 Mulchand J. Navak (G.). 7-30 Ghazalen. 7-45 Music from Film. 8-0 Hirabai Satarkar 8-15 In News. 8-20 Music. 8-25 News (M.) 8-35 News (G.) 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9-0 News (H.). 9-20 News (E.). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 "G I." from Delhi. 10-0 AIR Orchestra. 10-20 J. G. Gore. 10-30 Vilayat Husain

BOMBAY—2.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Instrumental Variey. 8-50 Vilayat Husain. 9-0 Violin.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—1-0 p.m Variety.
80.45 m. (3,365 kc/s)—7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 7-42 Music. 7-45 Rural Listeners. 8-25 Khayal. 9-0 J. G Gore. 9-15 Vilayat Husain. 10-0 Opera.

DRIP... DRIP... DRIP...



SMALL DROPS DO AN OCEAN MAKE
Similarly, every anna you save daily can be gathered together to afford you collective security and financial protection to your dependants, in case of pre-mature death. Savings in the form of premiums give a valuable insurance Cover.
Save through Co-operative Insurance
THE
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VIMALA — THE TEACHER

VIMALA:-"WHY SHOULD I FEEL SO LISTLESS AFTER ONLY A FEW HOURS AT SCHOOL? LOOK AT THE CLASS - THEY DON'T RESPECT ME ANY MORE."
INSPECTRESS:-"YOUR CLASS WAS A DISGRACE. THINGS WILL EITHER IMPROVE, OR I'LL BE FORCED TO."
AMRITA:-"ALL THE WORLD NEEDS A PICK-ME-UP; YOU'RE NO EXCEPTION. TRY TAKING GOOD STRONG TEA AT ELEVEN IN THE MORNING"
VIMALA:-"ON MY SALARY, I CAN'T AFFORD GOOD TEA."
AMRITA:-"NONSENSE! LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND IS BOTH GOOD AND CHEAP. I'VE DRUNK IT FOR AGES!"
VIMALA:-"I'LL TRY IT THEN - I'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING QUICKLY"
VIMALA:-"AMRITA WAS RIGHT. IT'S NOT ONLY A GOOD AND A CHEAP TEA BUT A WONDERFUL PICK-ME-UP TOO."

Lipton's
HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING *tea*
LTK 69

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 3: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours I. M. T. on 30th September 1944:—Allahabad 93 70 0, BOMBAY 90 77 0, Calcutta 88 79 0.3, Cawnpore 95 66 0, Cuttack 88 75 0.3, Darjeeling 65 56 0, Delhi 97 64 0, Dehra Dun 88 63 0, Jacobabad 105 63 0, Karachi 87 79 0, Lahore 97 63 0, Lucknow 94 69 0, Madras 95 80 0, Nagpur 94 71 0, Patna 91 78 0, Peshawar 93 66 0, Shillong 76 62 0.2, Simla 69 57 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There are many jobs that are dull, as long as they are done slackly, but interesting if they are done well.

—Dean Inge.

The Bombay Chronicle

IMPERIALISTS' WAYS

We have before us a full report of the "Times" article on the break-down of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, and we must say it makes intriguing reading, particularly because it is believed to indicate the mind of the British Government. Endorsing the recent reminder of the Viceroy that there are other interests than Hindus and Muslims to be satisfied before the British Government could transfer power to the Indian people, the paper says that, even if the Congress and the League had arrived at a settlement, "there would still have remained the problem of other minorities—the Indian States, Sikhs, Depressed Classes, as well as of those interests still largely unorganised but present in varying degree in all these groupings connected with rural and urban labour, of which the Radical Democratic Party is the champion." This is going a great deal farther than did the Viceroy in the game of exploiting the minorities. The "Times" seeks to create fresh minorities by beckoning to new "interests still largely unorganised" and to split Indian Labour with its long established organisation, the Trade Union Congress, by making the Government subsidised Labour organization "the champion" of the unorganised groupings of rural and urban labour. The "Times" is well illustrating Gandhiji's declaration that imperialists will bring out, as out of a conjuror's bag, an endless number of minorities. This process of multiplying minorities and mischievous suggestion of the "Times" that "the sole alternative to agreement is partition" should be a fresh, though superfluous eye-opener to those who still put faith in the promises and ways of imperialists. These ways also reveal why and how schemes of partition are multiplying and becoming more and more fantastic. The imperialists are literally out to Balkanise the whole of India. Gandhiji has seen through these ways again and again and is therefore declaring again and again that the very presence of a third power hinders a settlement with the minorities.

The "Times" article is practically barren in respect of constructive suggestions except that it suggests negotiations by other leaders than Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah and other parties with the active assistance of Government. As things are, we expect nothing but hindrance from Government. However, we shall wait and see whether Government, in the words of Mr. Sloan, M.P., is "going to sit pat on the deadlock and make further capital out of the so-called disunity in India, having done everything in our power to widen the gulf between the two major communities." The people, however, should do everything possible to bridge the gulf in the face of every imperialist attempt to widen it. This must be part of a wider struggle for independence, which must be carried on in one form or other. Meanwhile, in view of many protesting that the Cripps offer is still open, we would ask in particular, whether the provision therein still stands that a Constituent Assembly should meet "immediately upon the cessation of hostilities" to frame a constitution for India which "His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith". We shall not be surprised if we are told that this provision no longer stands. But we do expect an honest answer whether or not it stands. If it does not, it will also be honest to say to the world which other provisions do not stand.

American Tribute

In opening the second phase of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, which is concerned with the Far East and in which China has taken Russia's place, Mr. Cordell Hull made a speech from which we extract the following: "We are particularly happy to welcome here the newly established delegation from the Republic of China. . . All of us are constantly mindful of the tremendous hardships and sacrifices which the Chinese people have suffered over the long years since the cruel, barbarous enemy first launched on its course of conquest. Nor can we ever forget with what patience and courage the great Chinese people fought on when almost every avenue of assistance seemed to be closed. Happily for all of us, their dauntless faith in ultimate victory and in their human freedom has been steadfastly maintained". The contrast between the attitude of Mr. Cordell Hull and that of Mr. Winston Churchill is gratifying. It does credit to Mr. Hull's sense of Allied obligations to China and we are particularly glad that he did not mention American assistance, still less as "lavish". But mere verbal tributes are a poor substitute to the help that China needs to-day when she is facing the greatest crisis of her heroic struggle against the Japanese.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Assault On Ziegfried Line

The Americans have opened an assault in the northern region of the Ziegfried Line near Aachen. For the time being the assault is limited to a very narrow front. And it is not yet known whether and when and to what extent it is going to be extended. Eventually, of course, the grand offensive by General Eisenhower will involve the whole of the Ziegfried front. Meanwhile the fact that the sector on which General Hodges is attacking is quite narrow and that he had to concentrate on it an artillery and aerial barrage of almost unprecedented weight in order to break into the defences to a depth of two miles is a measure of the defensive strength of the Ziegfried Line and also of the slow and exacting task that faces the Americans. The sector has been well chosen because, besides constituting the extreme end of the Ziegfried Line, it is contiguous to the Second Army's front and General Hodges' offensive may, therefore, prove of great assistance to General Dempsey in his efforts not only to hold his Nijmegen bridgehead but also to turn the Line.

Urquhart's Statement

The present efforts of General Hodges and General Dempsey, however, also emphasise how regrettable the unfortunate failure at Arnhem was. Had it succeeded, things would have been vastly different today. Incidentally, the commander of the airborne division landed near Arnhem has now given an authentic and authoritative account of what happened and how the veritably epic fight started and ended. That gallant division has received from all quarters the tributes that it richly deserved. But the point about General Urquhart's account is that while he specifically blames German flak and the weather, he also suggests indirectly that others who were expected to rush through Belgium and contact him at the vital bridge on the Lek also failed the holders of Arnhem.

Arabs And Palestine

The accounts that have so far been received here in India suggest that in one vital respect the Arab Conference at Alexandria is proceeding on satisfactory lines. The assembled delegates have accepted the Palestine question as a major knot in the Arab Union scheme and have otherwise shown "the determination of the Arab countries to stand by their Palestine brethren." It is very good news that the Arabs realise that unless justice and full justice is done to Arab Palestine and its inhabitants they themselves will suffer. We are sure those who are not participating at Alexandria will also proclaim their solidarity with the Arabs of Palestine. The time has come when the Arab world must speak openly and in no uncertain language, lest it lose one of its own vital limbs.

Consult Them First

In reply to a letter from the Government of India in connection with rules framed by the Bombay Port Trust about unloading of explosives and other dangerous cargo in the docks the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay makes some suggestions which deserve to be seriously considered by Government. Quite unexceptionable is the general suggestion that whenever any rule or ordinance which it proposes to make is likely to affect the trade, commerce and industry of the country, Government would give the commercial community and the Chambers concerned an opportunity to submit their views before the rule or the ordinance, as the case may be, is finally issued by it. Government can at least consult them on such aspects as do not in any way militate against the safety consideration which it may have in view. It may be too late for the Chamber to make any suggestions after a rule or ordinance is issued.

Safety First

With regard in particular to the unloading of explosives and other dangerous cargo in the docks the Chamber complains that the Government has not been pleased to enlighten it in connection with this vital matter and no definite reply has been vouchsafed to it either in regard to the safeguarding of the interests of the commercial community in connection with the juxtaposition of such cargo or in regard to the responsibility of the Government in making good the losses which that community may suffer in case such cargo is damaged or lost. If the facts are as stated, Government's attitude is amazing after all that has happened in the docks and findings of the Stone Commission. The Chamber rightly urges Government to consider whether it is not possible to devise alternative methods of discharging explosives without bringing the same into the dock precincts. If in exceptional circumstances bringing the explosives in the docks is inevitable exceptional precautions must be taken as suggested by the Commission itself. In all such matters it will be well for Government to take into confidence and consult accredited leaders of the commercial community and the public in general.

Rationing For Malabar

MADRAS, Oct. 3: Districtwide rationing will be introduced in Malabar by stages.

Announcing this in a press note by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies says that a start will be made in four heavily deficit talukas of Calicut, Kufumbranad, Kottayam and Chirakkal on 15th October and the scheme will be extended to the other taluka as soon as possible.—A. P.

Editors' Conference: Standing Committee Meets At Lahore

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will be held at Lahore on October 27 and 28.—United Press.

FAIR BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

Abdul Majid On Offers Of Mahatma And Rajaji

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A., who until recently was a prominent member of the All-India Muslim League said at a public meeting held in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday that the C. R. Formula and the offer made by Mahatma Gandhi in his talks with Mr. Jinnah constituted a fair basis for a settlement between the two communities.

Mr. Majid hoped that there would be another meeting between the two leaders when the thread of their conversations would be picked up and carried to successful conclusion.—A. P.

ALLIED BLOCKADE TO CONTINUE?

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The British and the United States Governments are considering whether in view of the altered circumstances in Europe, any change is desirable in their present blockade policy respecting those Allied territories still in German occupation.

This fact was given by Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic warfare, in the Commons to-day. He said he was not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR TIDDIM CONTINUES

KANDY, Oct. 3.

A Press Note issued from S. E. A. C. headquarters to-day states: The Japanese have left few loopholes uncovered in their stubborn resistance at Tiddim. While main strength is directed to holding our thrust down the Tiddim road from the north, they have profited from their bitter experience of our outflanking tactics in the past few weeks, and have diverted forces to block the many jungle-tracks which converge on to Tiddim from the hills to the east.

Fourteenth army troops using these tracks as "side doors" to Tiddim in wide hook movements are meeting strongly defended Japanese outposts almost everywhere.—A. P.

Three Arrests For Alleged Rowdyism

Three persons were arrested outside the Vanmali Hall, in connection with a disturbance which followed a meeting of railwaymen held there on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, to demand an increment in dearness allowance and salaries.

Some dissentients, it is stated, indulged in rowdyism when the resolutions were adopted and a free fight followed outside the hall after the meeting was dissolved. Some persons were injured as a result of the fracas. The police intervened and restored quiet.

Ambedkar In Bombay

A large gathering of his followers and admirers was present at the Victoria Terminus to accord a reception to the Hon. Dr. Bhimrao R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, in the Viceroy's Executive Council, on his arrival by the Poona Express on Tuesday evening.

Upon alighting on the platform Dr. Ambedkar was profusely garlanded by representatives of several Scheduled Castes and other Associations.

A procession was then taken out in his honour which wended its way from the station to 'Rajgrah' at Dadar.

FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS

NEED FOR ORGANISATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(By S. K. Patil)

Most of our Congress friends including the office-bearers of the Provincial and District Congress Committees are now out of jails after a long imprisonment of two years and more. What next is the big question before every one of them. The political atmosphere in the country is as tense as it was never before. Our main Congress organisations are still under a ban and our top leaders still behind the prison bars. A time has come when we must search our hearts and re-examine our political thought and conduct if only to clear the way for the future.

When the All-India Congress Committee passed the 'Quit India' Resolution of August 8, 1942, amid scenes of grim determination, little did we imagine what was in store for us and the country. Very few of us had an idea that the entire Congress leadership would be trapped on the morrow of the passing of that Resolution. All of us who voted for that historic Resolution and even the rank and file of the Congress had not the shadow of a doubt that our cause was just as our remedies were honourable. A nation groaning under humiliations and conscious of its increasing national strength could not have put up with the situation any longer without demoralizing its ranks.

It is no use at this stage to criticise people and apportion blame for the so-called failure of the great movement which was forced on us a little ahead of our preparations. There were causes beyond our control but also there were causes which it was possible for us to avoid or remedy when detected. It is the latter category of causes that must be discussed if only to prevent its recurrence in future. These causes, according to me, are:

OUR ORGANISATIONAL UNPREPAREDNESS

The Congress institutions in the country were not fully prepared for the gigantic movement of this kind in the midst of a world war. Many of us had exaggerated notions of the response that we would get from various sections of the society. Many of these notions have since proved either totally wrong or highly exaggerated.

WANT OF AUTHORITATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

It is now an indisputable fact that neither Gandhiji nor the Congress Working Committee had issued any authoritative instructions with reference to the Sanction Clause of the resolution of August 8. They had no time to do so. The hints dropped from time to time by Gandhiji and other Congress leaders in their speeches and statements were not clear enough for the understanding of the man in the street who was supposed to have taken up the call and put it into action. There was never any definite line of action indicated even in these occasional hints. The situation got confused immediately on the arrest of leaders. Mass mind became paralysed. It is no exaggeration to say that 99 per cent of Congressmen who remained behind after the arrest of prominent leaders did not know what exactly they were expected to do. This is the reason why they accepted, without critical examination, any guidance that came from anywhere and from any person whether authorized or competent to give it or not.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND SABOTAGE

In the absence of any reliable guidance it became easy for persons with no particular partiality for non-violent methods to push their activities of violence and sabotage among people gone mad by Government's ruthless retaliatory measures. For a time these activities seemed to be gaining ground but that was only a temporary phase. Owing to these activities the Congress lost the goodwill and the sympathy of millions of its faithful followers who are always the potential strength of the Congress in every political struggle. The systematic and unrelenting persecution launched by Government almost from the first day of the struggle was successful in striking terror into the hearts of the people. This was aggravated by the unconscionable acts of sabotage and destruction of property, so rampant in the earlier stages of the struggle. The underground activities of some of our friends weakened if not destroyed the spirit of non-violent open resistance which is the basis of our success in a struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE IN OUR RANKS

Last but not the least of the causes for which we must hold ourselves responsible was the lack of discipline among quite a large number of those who took part in this struggle. Somehow or other our ideas regarding discipline seemed to have changed. Although Congressmen participating in the struggle had faith in the leadership of Gandhiji generally that faith, in most cases, became a very vague factor difficult to be relied upon in times of stress. Gandhiji's political philosophy came to be interpreted in a variety of ways, each interpreter taking care to see that it was made to support his own pet scheme of things. Definitions of non-violence were galore and so varied that they made confusion worse confounded. This was bound to result in indiscipline as in fact it did. The respect for leadership among the rank and file became a doubtful commodity and this inescapably led to the weakening of the organisation. The progress of this unfortunate state of affairs could only be arrested when Mahatma Gandhi was released in May last for reasons of health. The situation has since improved and the Congressmen have now started realizing that they are to-day faced with gravest responsibility of their lifetime.

The general poverty of the Indian masses and the cruel ravages of famine in many parts of the country further helped in the deterioration of the political situation. Hardships were particularly harder in villages which were affected the most. Government's schemes of meeting the famines and general scarcity of food, mostly ill-conceived and hastily executed, smacked of patronage to urban population as against the sorely tried rural population.

All these and other factors combined in weakening our resistance to an admittedly intolerable situation. I have not discussed these causes of our failure in any unhelpful carping attitude. Their criticism became necessary in view of the remedies which I intend to suggest. I can appreciate the practical wisdom of Congressmen burying the past and sparing their energy and talents for a scheme of reconstruction of our organisation and activities alike in the near future. The prospect before us and the country is in no sense cheerful. We have to battle almost single-handed against the heaviest odds so far encountered. The policy of the Government is sufficiently unmasked for any one to see. The Government have all along been doing their best to encourage and even actively support every element in the Indian society which can be used against the Congress in its efforts for independence. So many vested interests are created and sedulously fostered against the national spirit that to counteract them successfully is going to be almost a superhuman job.

The anti-Congress front which Government have been planning ever since the war began is in its final stages of completion. The Congress to-day as the greatest accredited representative of the national aspirations of this country is in a tight corner as it was never before in its history. All the statesmanship and constructive ability that the Congress is capable of, are badly needed to-day if only to preserve our national values and our spirit of resistance. A time, therefore, has come for all Congressmen, no matter to what party or group within the Congress they belong, to close up their ranks and consolidate their united front for a final struggle for national independence which is inevitable. Some of our old comrades such as the Communists, the Royists and the Forward Blocists have left us for reasons into which we need not go. We cannot hereafter depend on their loyalty to the Congress, nor on their methods of work. We have to organise without them and maybe in spite of them.

NO GROUPS

To be able to fight against the combined anti-Congress forces the Congress cannot hereafter afford to fritter its energies over its domestic quarrels. Congressmen must patch up these domestic quarrels and become united for the great task that awaits them. For this reason I maintain, and I have no doubt that my views will be shared by a very large number of Congressmen all over the country that we cannot afford to have parties and groups within the structure of the Congress. These groups, apart from their merits on ideological grounds, have in the last few years weakened the Congress and undermined our organisational discipline. The Gandhian Congressmen—very often dubbed as 'orthodox Congressmen'—and our Congress Socialist friends have to sink their differences and become one so that with their combined talent and energy we can yet make the Indian National Congress a very mighty organisation. The experience of the last two years and more behind the prison bars has undoubtedly opened the eyes of both types of Congressmen to the supreme necessity of forging unity among all sections of the Congress. Until India becomes free, we cannot afford to divide ourselves even for reasons which may distantly appear to be ideological.

(To Be Continued.)

Food And Health

That the food situation of the Province of Bombay is far from satisfactory is now known from the statement issued by the Peoples' Food Council. It is the duty of every Government to see that the food rationed to the public during war days contains proper proportions of protein and such other ingredients necessary for health. In England the Food Minister is ceaselessly alert on this point. So also is his alertness in matter of supply of milk to the public. But here in India we have another experience. Here the food is rationed but we are at a loss to know how far it is capable of keeping public health. Vegetables, fruits, meat, mutton etc. which are very necessary for health, have reached fabulous prices and have become the commodities of the moneyed. Those having fixed salaries or limited means cannot make use of these commodities for all the days of the month. The question of the poor is beyond consideration. So also is the case in matter of milk, butter milk and butter. The rates of grams, mung, tur, etc., which contain protein, have gone high. If this situation continues further there is every fear of the gravest kind of complete deterioration of public health which is already deteriorated. We hope the authorities concerned will kindly look into this and preserve the public health.

"TRUTH."

Another Plan For Solution Of Indian Deadlock

National Govt. Within 1935 Constitution: Viceroy To Function As Constitutional Head

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

Details of the memorandum drawn up by Mr. Clement Davis M.P., and friends, of India, Labour, Common Wealth, Liberal and Conservative groups to be presented to the members of the Parliament in order to solve the Indian deadlock in the light of military situation and winning the war at the earliest, are now available. The memorandum was drawn up, irrespective of the outcome of talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

Suggesting the inclusion of India and Indian seas in the South East Asia Command, the memorandum says that the Commander-in-Chief of this Command (as now) shall be an Allied officer, irrespective of his nationality. This proposal recognises the conduct of war as a general concern of the Allies. Its effect would be to bring India more fully into collaboration with U.S.A. and confer on her equal status and responsibilities with other nations.

An Allied Council for South East Asia be set up with principal governments concerned namely, U.K., China, U.S.A. and India; certain other countries of the Middle East and French and Dutch and S. Africa shall be invited to participate on such terms and conditions as agreed by the principal governments and other governments.

The Commander-in-Chief of India shall be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and an All-India Defence Council should be constituted with the first member of the Governor-General's Council, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the Staff, the Minister for War, the Minister for Defence and presided over by the Governor-General.

The Provisional Government shall declare its adherance to Teheran and Cairo declarations. His Majesty's Government and other Governments concerned shall make a similar declaration.

Organs of central executive of Government of India shall be reorganised and reconstituted endowing these organs within the framework of constitution of 1935 with the character and functions of a popular Government; and the Viceroy's Council shall be reconstituted to render it in effect a National Government. Members of the Council shall not include members of the Civil Service. Members of the Council shall "de jure" be appointed by the Governor General, following prior negotiations and agreement.

Three alternative proposals have been suggested: (a) The leader of the Congress, the Muslim League or any other political party may submit as the result of negotiations a list of names to the Viceroy which shall be accepted in the event of his being satisfied that it is in accordance with the spirit of an agreement about a Government of national unity, or (b) Governor-General may invite the leader of the principal political parties to submit the names of their respective parties who shall jointly fill the vacancies from the other elements, (c) Failing these two alternatives, the Governor-General shall constitute the Council on the agreed basis of representation and send it for endorsement by the two Chambers in separate sessions and proceed to make appointments in the event of nominations being endorsed by two-thirds of the Lower House and by a majority in the Upper House.

The Governor-General shall function as the Constitutional Head of Popular Government subject to (a) exercise of special responsibilities in relation to armed forces; (b) exercise of special responsibilities in respect of Crown relations; (c) his membership ex-officio of (i) the S. F. Asia Allied Council and (ii) the All-India Defence Committee.

The reconstruction of the National Defence Council so as to include vital elements of Indian life in the British India and the Indian States, and now elections for both the Houses within a reasonable period after the establishment of the Provincial Government, are also suggested.

Regarding relations between New Delhi and London, an announcement of the settlement shall be made on the behalf of His Majesty's Government either by the King or by the Prime Minister; the Government of India shall no longer be represented on the Cabinet of the U. K. the Office of the Secretary of State shall continue only for the exercise of the relations of the Government of the U.K. with the Government of India. His powers of superintendence and control shall terminate or fall into disuse.

Regarding Indian States, the Crown's relations with the Indian States shall be as hitherto and shall be brought into co-operation in the conduct of war.

The future of Indian States is not part of the settlement effected by the establishment of National Government which shall be free, as the States are free, to find the best ways of All-India settlement and unity in a future India or a Union of Indian States and Provinces.

The future constitution of India shall be that of Union of territories. Autonomy and self-determination are guaranteed by the constitution of these Units. The territories under the Provisional Government shall be the nucleus of the Union. Other territories may accede to, and Units may secede from the Union, as provided in the constitution or by specific agreements not contrary to the constitution. The Union shall be sovereign and independent, and its authority is derived from the territories and peoples constituting it.

Any unit shall be entitled to make its demand for accession after one year from the establishment of the Union, and in the case of acceding units, after 3 years of accession. The issue of accession shall be determined by a plebiscite on the following basis: (a) Where the homogeneous group or nationality on whose behalf secession is claimed is less than 75 per cent, but considerably more than half the population, the entire adult population of the area shall be entitled to vote and a substantial majority (any two-thirds) shall be decisive. (b) Where the homogeneous group or nationality is claimed exceeds 75 per cent but considerably more than half the population, the entire adult population of that group shall vote and a large majority (say three quarters) shall be decisive. (c) Where the homogeneous group on whose behalf secession is claimed is about half the population, the entire adult population of the area shall be entitled to vote and a majority vote shall be decisive.

The rights of Minorities shall be guaranteed by the constitution and incorporated in it. A National Minorities Tribunal and corresponding provincial and local, if necessary, be established to entertain all claims and complaints in respect of minority rights or infringments of such. —United Press.

LEAGUE CANNOT ACCEPT LESS

Khaliquzzaman On Cripps' And Mahatma's Offer

BHOPAL, Oct. 2.—Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, member of the Muslim League Working Committee, who is here in connection with the Bhopal Waqf case, in a statement, says: "The breakdown of the negotiation between Gandhi and the Quaid-e-Azam has caused deep disappointment throughout the country. There is, however, a ray of hope that they may yet meet again to put their heads together to find a solution.

"After the correspondence that passed between the two great leaders of India, it would be much better for them not to meet again, so long as it is not realised that in the intervening period between the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League and the application of his mind to it by Gandhi, during the course of the negotiations, an approach to the problem was made by the British Government, resulting in the Cripps Offer, which conceded the right of separation to provincial units subject to a plebiscite."

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman says: "The offer made to the Muslims in the course of the negotiations on September 24, aims at reducing the areas of Muslim zones and retaining the common vote. It is obvious that when the Muslim League did not accept the Cripps Offer in 1942, it cannot accept a lesser offer in 1944. Assuming that separation is being conceded, not on the basis of the two-nation theory, but on the basis of brotherly arrangement, it becomes all the more a moral responsibility on the part of him who concedes to see that the home provided for other brothers is worth the name and capable of being used as such.

"When Gandhi doubted the economic sufficiency of the whole area claimed by the Lahore Resolution, he could surely foresee that what he was conceding to his other brother would not and could not be a self-sufficient unit. Apart from the Muslim demand, it is in the interests of India itself, that the independent sovereign States in the north, the west and the east, when formed, should not only be economically self-sufficient, but also otherwise contented. Any attempt to cut away larger slices of Hindu populations from Muslim zones is bound to be looped upon with suspicion and distrust by Muslims, when there is a large Muslim population willing and ready to be governed by powerful Hindu majorities, in Hindu zones.

"Instead of trying to weaken Hindu minorities in Muslim zones by reducing their areas and cutting the linguistic and other ties of large sections of the people who are to be merged with other provincial groups of people, where they may remain foreigners for centuries, it would be more advantageous to secure for them adequate safeguards, which would be no mere paper safeguards, for there would be Muslim minorities in Hindu zones, claiming similar rights and enjoying similar safeguards.

"Furthermore, strong and influential minorities in Pakistan zones and their physical contiguity with Hindustan, coupled with the historical contact of their peoples and the urgent trend of world forces and the possibility of the creation of a system of international defence, are bound to result in agreements between States on matters of common concern, such as defence, etc., and thus set at rest many fears and suspicions standing in the path of proper understanding between Hindus and Muslims."

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman concludes: "It is encouraging to find that a plebiscite has been found to be an impossible task, as Gandhi himself in his offer has envisaged an alternative. The only other alternative to my mind is an agreement between Gandhi and the Quaid-e-Azam. It would thus appear that the main reason for the failure of the negotiations is the area to be allotted to Muslim zones, and on that point, the Muslim League has an unanswerable case."—A. P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

I

Mahatmaji is a man of conscience unlike some of us, who are men of convenience. We may arrive at a compromise which may be in direct opposition to our conscience. I am not a man who allows my conscience to dominate practicality".

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, in an interview on 16th September 1932:

II

"If the British have a hundred reasons to fight the Germans, you untouchables have a thousand causes to fight the Hindus. You must be prepared to state that, if argument fails, force will be used to obtain your rights".

—The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar of the Viceroy's Executive Council in an address at Ellore on September 30, 1944.

* * *

The breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah conversations will be the subject of questions to Mr. Amery in the House of Commons on Thursday, says a report.

It is confidently expected that Mr. L. S. Amery will be in his elements during the proceedings.

* * *

Addressing a Gandhi Jayanti meeting in New York, Dr. Sridharani urged that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah should be invited to the peace conference.

That would suit every one. But Dr. Sridharani's further opinion that Gandhiji is pre-eminently qualified "to sit at the head of the Peace Conference" is simply provocative. Isn't it? Quite.

* * *

A London report has it that Sir Stafford Cripps wants the abolition of the House of Lords.

We, however, have no hesitation in regarding it as false. Anything prejudicial to the protection of an important "interest" or to the right of the Aristocratic Order cannot find any place in any Cripps offer, can it?

* * *

Solemn injunction by a morning contemporary: "Facts stare the nation: they need to be faced."

Sure, brother. Let's howl them away.

* * *

According to another item in the report, Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery is standing as a Liberal at the next General Election.

We are not amazed as naturally we would be if we forget that Liberal means "British Liberal."

* * *

According to a Dublin message, Mr. de Valera announces that elaborate plans for the defence of Eire have been made by the Irish Government.

But what for now?

Does he unfairly suspect Mr. Churchill of post-war designs?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Common sense is more too common.

*

True politeness is sometimes equivalent to a free pass.

*

If you can't have your own way you can at least keep out of other people's way.

*

You can't believe everything a woman says who compliments another upon her beauty.

*

Show us a man who acts smart and we will show you one who is in a position to make a donkey of himself.

*

Girls may worship novel heroes, but in real life they prefer men who can provide them with three square meals a day.

WHY NEWS MUST BE FREE

It Will Help Prevent Rise Of Dictators

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The nationally syndicated commentator Waverly Root to-day stressed the importance to world peace of the United States Congressional Resolution proposing world freedom of the press.

"It is appropriate that America should take this step since it represents extension on a global scale of a principle which is fundamental in American Government," Root said.

"Operations of censorship within the United States have held so scrupulously to the principle of barring nothing except that which would give advantage to the enemy that there has been no weakening of the principle of maintaining complete freedom of the press.

"The special position granted to the press, allotted to no other industry or profession by the Constitution of the United States, is a right. It is a responsibility and a duty enjoined upon the press. It is a means of assuring the proper functioning of democratic government. Elimination of a free press would constitute a grave threat to eliminate free government.

"Extension of freedom of the press to the whole world is being advocated less with any definite plan for the future than because we have had examples in the past few years of the extent to which control of the press has been used by oppressive, tyrannical and aggressive governments. Just as it has been impossible for governmental abuses to go too far or to be continued too long in the United States because the press was in a position to expose them, so it would have been impossible for certain dictatorships to have reaped as much success if news of what they were doing had been able to pass freely out of their territories and reports of reactions abroad had been able to pass freely in. It is now proposed that in the future peoples should be permitted to speak freely to other peoples through their press without hindrance from governments. Let us hope the nations of the world will approve."—USOWI.

Kasturba Fund Collections To Be Spent For Village Uplift

GANDHIJI ASKS WOMEN TO COME FORWARD TO CARRY OUT SCHEME

WARDHA, October 2.

Mr. Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary has issued the following authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's speech to collectors and trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund on the occasion of the presentation of the purse on his 75th birthday today.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the audience in Hindustani after cheques for Rs. 80,00,000 and odd were presented to him by Shrimati Sarojini Devi on behalf of the trustees.

He reminded them that today's gathering was not a public meeting. There was order prohibiting general meetings without previous Government permission throughout the Wardha District.

They all knew that he was a confirmed civil resister. But this was not the occasion for civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil implies a certain procedure. This was a meeting of trustees and collectors of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund for presentation of the collection.

Referring to the large number of people from Wardha and outside that had gathered there he remarked that the reason for their presence on that occasion was that for years people all over India had got into the habit of celebrating his birthday according to both Indian and Christian calendar.

The intervening period between the two dates was also included in the observance. This time it had become known long before that he intended coming to Sevagram for receiving the purse on the 2nd of October.

The Secretary in his report had told them how the idea of the fund had originated. They might like to know how he had come to be the President of the Trust. The collections were started when he was in jail.

The trustees had asked for his consent to nominate him as their President. After his accidental release owing to illness they were able to consult him and he had become President for the purpose of guiding the trustees as to how the money collected should be spent in a manner befitting the memory of the late Shri Kasturba. The responsibility primarily rested on the trustees but it rested on him most of all.

MONEY TO BE SPENT IN VILLAGES

The money had to be spent in villages which were not part of of the cities. Poorer and further away from the cities, they were better. The fund had to be spent for education and welfare of women and children only.

At first the age limit for male children had been fixed at twelve years. He himself had thought of raising it to sixteen.

But it was pointed out to him that in that case boys would get a disproportionate share leaving the girls at a disadvantage and so their age limit was reduced to even years. As he had already remarked the money was to be spent for the education of women and children.

So long as he had any voice in the matter the education would be of the basic education type. The scope of basic education included the education of the entire society beginning with the children and going up to adults and old men and women. It had to be imparted through the practice of handicrafts. Village sanitation and medical relief, preventive and curative, especially with regard to deficiency of diseases.

TREMENDOUS TASK

It was a tremendous work to carry out these reforms in seven lakhs of India's villages. A sum of Rs. 75,00,000 or even of one crore was a trifle compared to the vastness of the task. Seventy-five per cent of the money collected from a particular area would be spent in that area not being towns or cities and the remaining 25 per cent would go to the central fund.

But the money collected from big cities would all go to the central fund and nothing out of it would be spent in the cities. In place of collection committees new committees would have to be formed to ensure proper spending of money.

These committees might include some members of collecting committees but new names should be added.

If in any place ways and means of spending the money satisfactorily in accordance with the aims and objects of the fund could not be found, the money would remain with the central fund.

On the other hand, if in any place suitable workers in adequate number could be found to carry out bigger plans satisfactorily, they would be given more money.

MATTER OF REGRET

It was his wish that as far as possible money should be spent through the agency of women workers. It was a matter of regret that women workers with suitable qualifications were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers.

The fault lay with the men who had kept the women enslaved in domestic drudgery.

They had to draw them out and push them to the fore. After all men were not born efficient as a special creation. It rested on them to produce more and efficient women workers. Men before they became efficient workers were pron to make mistakes. Therefore they must not expect efficiency from women without giving them responsible work.

The fund was collected in commemoration of an old illiterate village-minded woman. It would give peace to her departed soul if women and especially old women took a leading part in the execution of the object of the memorial.

The collection had been made out of an overflow of enthusiasm and affection towards memory of the departed soul.

He wanted them to see that it was spent in a way commensurate with that sentiment. That was not a task merely for 26 trustees. Hundreds of workers would be needed for it.

He had already said that to spend money properly was much more difficult than to collect it unless they showed as much aptness in the former as they had done in the latter.

So long as he was with them in flesh, he would, of course, argue with them and fight with them but it was for them to see that their work was so carried on as to give the departed soul no cause for dissatisfaction.—A. P.

SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOUR RANKS

Bevin And Alexander May Join Churchill To Fight Elections

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Labour party will probably enter the general election as a split party. The National Executive of the Labour Party will be recommending the December Conference to adopt a policy wherein Labour will contest elections as a separate body. Labour Ministers will be urged to leave the Government at the appropriate moment. But Messrs. Bevin and Alexander won't leave Government, preferring to enter elections alongside Mr. Churchill.

Sir Stafford Cripps will be applying for admission to the Labour party in December Conference. He wants, Coalition Government of Left, the abolition of House of Lords, and introduction into the Parliament, Committee system on the lines that are used in Local Government. But according to the 'Sunday Pictorial,' Sir Stafford Cripps intends joining the Common Wealth party as its leader. If he does so, it will probably be to lead the whole movement into the Labour party, taking with him power, prestige and organisation, that has made rapid strides these two years.

Important members of the Labour Party, emphasising the need of welcoming Common Wealth Party into Labour, hold that such a move would give the Labour Party, the first chance it has ever had to gain Agricultural suburban vote.

According to Mr. Hannen Swaffer, great are Sir Stafford Cripps' gifts, but he (Cripps) being utterly ineffective, back in the ranks of Labour, he would have considerable influence.

General Alexander and Field-Marshal Montgomery are two other likely Parliamentary candidates. General Montgomery is standing as Liberal. Jennie Lee, wife of Aneurin Bevan is also applying for admission to the Labour Party.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Wheat Rosario (new crop) 39/3 Oct./Nov. quoted.

Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Oct./Nov. quoted.

Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Oct./Nov. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 2.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/8
Consols 2-1/2	79-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-7/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-9/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	11-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90-1/2
National Bank of India	41-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 3.

LONDON—Banks buying 90 Days/st 1/6 1/4 1 & 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 & 4 months.

B C RATES—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16

Banks sell T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buy T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8

LON/NEW YORK—Banks sell Rs. 323 3/4 Rs. 332 3/4

Banks buy Rs. 329 1/2 Rs. 326 1/2

LON/MONTREAL—Banks sell Rs. 302 1/2 Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buy Rs. 297 3/4 Rs. 294 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Quil.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Very Easy.

Share Market Tendency Better

DOWN TILT IN COTTON

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 3.

Trading on the cotton market was characterised by two sided fluctuations. The tendency after keeping better suddenly developed weakness. Gold as well as silver prices ruled easy. In the share market, cotton mill shares were again in limelight. Steel shares continued to be neglected.

Bombay, Oct. 3

The market opened slightly lower but again firmed up on fresh bull support. Later on prices slightly reacted due to profit taking.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2,112 and after advancing to Rs. 2,130 steadied around Rs 2,125. Ordinaries were maintained at Rs. 381. Dyeing opened around Rs. 1,732 and after going upto Rs. 1,755 hovered around Rs. 1,750. Kohinoor started at Rs. 560 and advanced upto Rs. 567. Swadeshi were placed around Rs. 507, Nagpur Rs. 388, Simplex Rs. 241, Colaba Rs. 218, India United Ord Rs. 14-10, A.C.C. Rs. 225, Scindia Rs. 30-4.

TEXTILES: Bom. Dyeing 1,755; Century 830; Central India 389; Colaba Land 219-8; Finlay 288; Gokak 308; Ind. Bleaching 177; Kohinoor 569; Morarji 637-8; Mysore 322-8; New Great 384-8; Phoenix 552-8; Simplex 242-8; Swadeshi 509; Swan 310; Ahmd. Advance 405; Aurangabad 1,750; Apollo 4; Bharat xd. 64-8; Bradbury 335; Cooria 196-4; David 1,000; Dawn 1,050; Edward Textiles 680; India United Defd. 3-0-6; India United Ordy. 14 9-6; Elphinston Ord. 81; Gold Mohur 280; Hindustan 3,750; Indian Manuf. 3,850; Indore Malwa 685; Khatau 357-8; Laxmi 1,325; Madhawji Defd. 18; Madhusudan 427-8; Meyer 206-4; Minerva 240; Model Nagpur 266-4; New City 377-8; New Union 24; New Victoria 8-3; Raza cr. 84-8; Podar 340; Sassoon Cotton 21-4; Sassoon Silk 85; Shapurji Bharucha 9-0; Sholapur 7,100, Shrinivas 330; Tata Mills 60; Vishnu Cotton 475; Western xd. 3 400.

STEELS & MININGS: Tata 86 Defd. 2,125; Tata Steel Ord. 381; Shivrajpur 53; Indian Iron 39-2; Bengal Steel 31-2; Burma Corporation 4-13-6; Indian Copper xd. 3-0-6; Mukund Iron xr. 15.

CEMENT: A. C. C. 225.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC: Andhra Valley 1,815; Tata Power 1,885; Tata Hydro 204; Bom. Tramway 151-8; Ahmed. Electricity 203-12; Amalgamated Electric 16-4; Ajmere 14-8; B. Suburban 215; Broach 12-8; Karachi 247-8; Poona 295; Surat 215.

BANKS: Baroda 130-8; Central 76; Habib 75; Hindustan Com. 540; Hindustan Merchan. 49; Imperial P. P. 1,972-8; Imperial P. P. 478-12; India 175-12; International Bank xd. 105; Jaipur Bank 70-8; Reserve 131-8, Union 8-14; United Commercial 80.

INSURANCE: Br. I. General 18 8; Empire 810; Jupitar xd. 30; Indian Mercantile 62; New India 76-8; New Great 24-8; Oriental 6,150; Vulcan 16-4.

RAILWAYS: Ahmd. Prantej Rly. xd. 760; C. P. Railway 101; Dhond Baramati 120; Mandra Bhon 118; Pachora-Jamner 102; Sialkot Narowal 124.

MISCELLANEOUS: Alcock 430; B. I. C. 6-2; Belapur Sugar 230; Bom. Steam 530; Bombay Burma 477-8; B. Burma (New) 180; Premier Construction 193; Br. Burma Petrol 4-2; Indian Radio Ord. 470; Indian Radio Defd. 450; Indust Invest. Trust 124; Kesar Sugar 250; Port Canning 108; Scindia Steam 30-2; Tata Oil 89-4; Tata Chemicals 22-8; Dhrangadhra Chemical 535; Dharamsi Chemicals 53-8; Wimco Match 287-8.

PREFERENCE SHARES: 7 pc Andhra Valley 1,685, 7-1/2 p c Tata Power 1,787-8; 7 p c Tata Hydro 168-12; 7 p c B. Tram 73-4; 6 p c Tata Steel 1st 223-12; 7-1/2 p c Tata Steel 2nd 160-8; 6 p c Bom. Steam 362-8; 5 p c Ahmd. Advance 145; 7 p c Bradbury 560; 5 p c C. India 735; 7 p c Elphinstone 117-8; 5-1/2 p c New Great 243-12, 6 p c New Victoria 9-14; 5 p c Swadeshi 150; 7 p c Vishnu 792-8; 6-1/4 p c Hindustan Const. 129-8; 6-1/4 p c Prem. Const. 1st 141; 6-1/4 p c Prem Const. 2nd 137-8; 5-1/2 p c Amalgamated 145; 5 p c Tata Chemical 131-8.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3-1/2 p c Govt. Paper 99-10; 2-3/4 p c 1948-52 99-12; 3 p c 1946 1st Def. 102-4; 3 p c 1949-52 2nd Def. 101-7; 3 p c 1951-54 3rd Def. 101; 3 p c 1953-55 4th Def. 100-6; 3 p c 1957 Victory 100-1; 3 p c 1963-65 99; 3 p c 1966-68 96-4; 3-1/2 p c 1947-50 103-10; 4 p c 1960-70 112-9; 4-1/2 p c 1955-60 116-2; 5 p c 1945-55 T. F 103-12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Tata Steel Ord. (380) 378 382-8 381. Tata Steel Defd. (2,125) 2,112-8 2,107-8 2,122-8 2,117-8 2,132-8 2-121-4 2,125.

B. Dyeing (1,740) 1,732-8 1,742-8 1,740 1,756-4 1,759 1,742-8 1,755.

Century (810) 815 825 840 830.

Finlay (283-8) 283 286 287 288.

Kohinoor (563) 558 568 566 570 566 569.

New Great (371) 376-8 383 384-8.

Simplex (239) 237 243 244 242-8.

A. Cement (223) 223 222-8 225.

B. Burma (485) 457-8 487-8 477-8.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

Consternation is reported to have been caused in military circles on reading the current issue of THE ONLOOKER wherein it was said that General Slim was the Commander of the 4th Army—not the 14th, as we all had thought. Even General Slim must have been a little confused at the change of command of which he had no knowledge and which was gazetted for the first time in the ONLOOKER. According to a most unreliable report, at a very hush-hush Court Martial. Allister Macrae, editor of the said ONLOOKER, is alleged to have said in defence: "My paper caters for a class of readers who wouldn't know the difference between the 4th and the 14th armies." Said the Court Martial (according to the same unreliable source): "We were going to give you four days, but now we give you fourteen days and we are sure it will make no difference to your readers." On appeal to the Viceroy, whose photograph has often appeared in the said ONLOOKER, the sentence was commuted to "One free page for the National War Front." Said Allister Macrae: "I'll do satyagraha rather than that."

* * *

Sir H. P. Mody is reported to have spent a restless day wondering how his lunch-protest story leaked out to the Half Column.

* * *

The war situation having apparently much improved, transport will be found for horses from Poona to Bombay after all. Some say that the Turf Club knew it all the time, others that the S.P.C.A. intervened on behalf of the horses who would have had to walk some 125 miles, which may have caused a great many of the Baroda stable to get tucked in or tucked up—whatever is the correct idiom. (Vide Patel's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable). Others say that racing is good for morale and morale is very important at this time. Whatever it is, the trainloads are coming. Thank God, say the horses.

Gold & Silver

Bombay, Oct 3.

The gold and silver market was quiet to-day. It is reported that the Reserve Bank rejected tenders of gold at Rs. 68/8. Gold after opening at Rs. 67/8 improved to Rs. 68 while silver after opening at Rs. 120/8 touched Rs. 121/4.

Later on Gold eased off to Rs. 66-12 on long liquidation and Silver to Rs. 120. The settlement rate for next Tuesday delivery was placed finally at Rs. 119.

Closing rates:—

Silver Delivery ..... Rs. 119-6
Silver Spot ..... Rs. 120-12
Gold Delivery ..... Rs. 66-14
Gold Spot ..... Rs. 67-12

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The cotton market ruled steady on short covering I.C.C. March opened at Rs. 420 and after touching Rs. 421/8 reacted to Rs. 418/12 but again improved to Rs 420/12.

Later on the market firmed up on Rs. 423-4 on fresh support but subsequently the price dropped down sharply to Rs. 416-8 on heavy selling by Karachi. The market was again nervous.

Closing rates:—

I. C. C. March ..... Rs. 416-12
I. C. C. May ..... Rs. 426-4

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Cotton opened quiet, generally 3 points down. Prices fluctuated narrowly with traders continuing to digest possible effects of the Government's programme workings with little attention paid to regular routine factors. Meanwhile the South supplied limited trade demands. Prices later sagged, attributed principally to dribbling hedges, indifferent demand and general uncertainties in connection with the Governments buying and selling programme. The session closed barely steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

October 22.03 December 21.93 January 21.86 Middling Spot 22.39

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October 22.05 December 21.96 January 21.95 Middling Spot 21.96

NOON CALL

October 22.07 December 22.03 March 22.10

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Narayanganj	Ajmer
Mymensingh	Bareilly
Chittagong	Karachi
Delhi	Ahmedabad
Lahore	Nagpur
Cawnpore	Itwari (Nagpur)
Meston Rd. (Cawnpore)	Raipur
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Gaya	Jubbulpore Cantt
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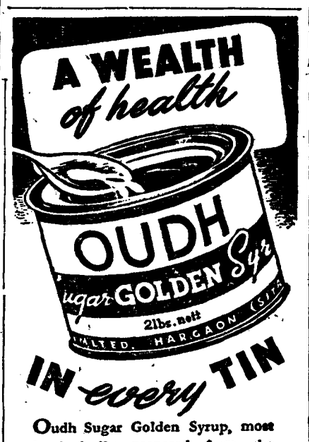

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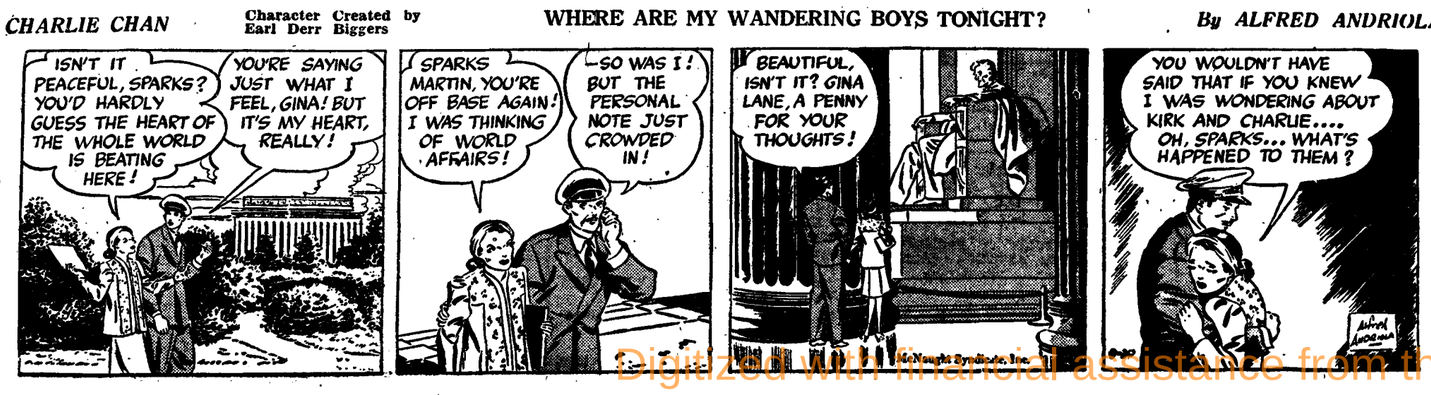
CHARLIE CHAN — Character Created by Earl Derr Biggers — WHERE ARE MY WANDERING BOYS TONIGHT? — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA


ISN'T IT PEACEFUL, SPARKS? YOU'D HARDLY GUESS THE HEART OF THE WHOLE WORLD IS BEATING HERE!
YOU'RE SAYING JUST WHAT I FEEL, GINA! BUT IT'S MY HEART, REALLY!
SPARKS MARTIN, YOU'RE OFF BASE AGAIN! I WAS THINKING OF WORLD AFFAIRS!
—SO WAS I! BUT THE PERSONAL NOTE JUST CROWDED IN!
BEAUTIFUL, ISN'T IT? GINA LANE, A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS!
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SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the posts of Typists in the Supply Finance Department, Bombay, in the scale of Rs. 40-5-60. The initial pay on appointment will be Rs. 50 plus the usual Dearness Allowance. The minimum qualification required is matriculation with a typing speed of at least 25 words per minute. The posts are temporary for the duration of the war. Applications with details of qualifications and practical experience supported by copies of testimonials should be submitted not later than 10th October 1944, to the Deputy Financial Adviser, Supply Finance, Reserve Bank Building, Mint Road, Bombay. 471

Wanted Graduates of either sex strong in English, History and Geography B.T.s preferred. Apply in person to Principal, Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, 26 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 6207

Qualified experienced Tutor accepts tuitions. B.A., B.Com., Inter-Com., etc. Apply Box No. 6191, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted English knowing experienced Canvassers to work in Bombay. Apply stating experience Box No. 6196, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately for Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi (Dist. Surat), a Gujarati-knowing Sanskrit Graduate, S. T. C. or B. T. preferred to teach Sanskrit to Matric Class. Apply with terms, experience, qualifications etc. to President, Local Committee. 447

Wanted Hardworking B.Scs. for a Pharmaceutical Laboratory. Working hours 8-30 to 6-30 with one hour's recess. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 15 D. A. Apply Box No. 426, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of Sub-Manager for a Trust Estate. Selected candidate must join from 19th October. Persons knowing Gujarati accounts, office routine and English correspondence need apply giving full particulars of age, qualifications, experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6128, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted an experienced Pharmaceutical Chemist of long practical factory experience either M.Sc., or Ph.D., European or Indian. State experience in detail and pay expected. Apply Box No. 425, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Copy-holders with good command over English language. Apply with testimonials to the Manager The Bombay Chronicle between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (N.S.T.)

FLATS WANTED

Wanted a 3-4 room block between Sion and Thana near Rly. Stns. before 15th Oct. Moderate rent. Apply to Box No. 6198, "Bombay Chronicle."

NURSES & SISTERS

For Nursing Sick Patients, qualified European and Indian Nurses available. Day or night. Relief Association. Tel 34479. 6015

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Institute—Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L.S.G.D. Diploma Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay which commence on 1st November 1944 at Bombay. Classes will also be opened at Poona and Ahmedabad if sufficient number of students apply to be admitted at these centres. Prospectus can be had from: The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 467

Inter-Commerce and B. Com. Students should note that a session in English will be held at the Chabildas High School. For further particulars write to M. R. Ezekiel, "Succoth", 27/29 Umerkhadi, Bombay 9. 6185

Wanted Candidates for training for Civil Railway jobs. Monthly scholarship & Rail fare. Apply with stamp to: The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. 6033

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwala. Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. 6,200

MEDICAL ADLETS

Plantispa finest natural remedy against Constipation and for stomach and bowels when these are sore. Herbal natural Mixture renders Confinement Easy and Nearly Painless. Strongly recommended by Science. Physicians and Nurses. Write to Sans Souci Herb Farm, Coonoor, S. India. 6096

Alkali Ashram, Shiyali, S. India, relieves sufferers from chronic diseases. Consultation five rupees. Free for poor. 6205

BUSINESSES WANTED

Interested parties, who want to sell their goods like Foodstuffs Toilets, and Machinery, etc. in Northern India may kindly get in touch with Northland Industries, Paharganj, New Delhi stating their trade terms. Good turnover guaranteed. 6152

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Reliable Incubators for Army Development Farms. Capsules & Thermometers also required for 50 x 100 egg incubators. Apply to D.A.D.L.P., 108 L of C Area, C/o. 13 Adv. Base Post Office. 397

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PRIORITY OF GOODS TRAFFIC

A revised edition of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways' combined Priority List in force from 1st October, 1944 and issued under the authority of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay, is published below for the information of the public. Movements of goods traffic on these Railways will be arranged in the order of priority as detailed below. This list applies to local and through booking and is subject to booking restrictions and bans on movement imposed from time to time, by Local Governments, Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities and other competent authorities.

Note.—(1) Traffic falling within classes I to VII only, of this list, constitutes priority traffic.

(ii)) Sub-divisions (a) (b), (c) etc., shown in the respective classes, indicate a definite order of priority within such classes; e.g., traffic falling under class II (f), should be moved only after all traffic falling under II (a) to II (e), has been moved, but sub-divisions serially numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) etc., have equal priority and the commodities coming thereunder should move in the order of registration.

CLASS I.—URGENT MILITARY OPERATIONAL DEMANDS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Orders for movement under this class will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay, or the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, or the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Movements of.—

Ammunition and Explosives from all Military Sidings, Depots and Factories.

CLASS II.—MAINTENANCE OR DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of.—

(a) Wagons necessary to meet interchange obligations.
(b) Coal from coal-fields under orders of Coal Allotment Officer, Nagpur.
(c) (1) Railway materials and stores necessary for the construction and maintenance of engines, rolling stock, bridges, permanent way and operating equipment.
(2) Kit of Railway personnel on transfer, including motor cars.
(d) Stores to Collieries.
(e) Telegraph stores when consigned departmentally, or by the Military Attached Officer, Construction Branch, Bombay Telephone Workshops.
(f) (1) Aircraft parts and components.
(2) Filled and empty gas cylinders.
(3) Mineral acids and their containers.
(4) Asphalt, bitumen and coal tar.

CLASS III.—MOVEMENTS OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of:—

(a) "Essential foodstuffs" as described below, when consigned by or on behalf of Government viz., Food Department, New Delhi, Provincial Governments, Indian States, Regional Food Commissioners, Food Controller, G. I. P. Railway, or Controller of Grain Shops B. B. & C. I. Railway, and when consigned on the authority of the Chief Controller of Railway Priorities or the Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities.

(i) GRAINS comprising:—wheat, paddy, rice, jowar, bajree, barley, maize, raggi and rajgeera.
(ii) PULSES comprising:—gram, toor, moong, mussoor, lang, oorid, peas (Wuttana), mutt and wal.
(iii) Seeds, dals and flour of the grains and pulses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above.
(iv) Sugar, jagree and gur; salt, fresh vegetables, onions and potatoes; red chillies, tamarind, turmeric, ghee, livestock, fresh fruits, butter and eggs.

(b) (i) "Essential foodstuffs" as described in (a) above, when consigned by parties other than those mentioned therein.
(ii) All foodstuffs tendered under Military Credit Note. Canteen Stores when consigned by the Canteen Stores Department. Grocery stores consigned by or to the Food Controller, G. I. P. Ry. or Controller of Grain Shops, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
(iii) Dry fish consigned to stations on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and G. B. S. Railways.
(iv) Baled and loose fodder when consigned to Military Farms and R. I. A. S. C. Depots.

(c) (1) Fresh sugar-cane when consigned to Bombay and Poona only.
(2) Charcoal when consigned to Bombay only.
(3) Charcoal when consigned to Poona from stations in the Bombay Province.
(4) Grass to Bombay from stations Bilimora and south only. Grass to Asarva and Kankaria from stations on main line between Bulsar (inclusive) and Vasad (inclusive), including Narrow-gauge branches joining the Bulsar-Vasad direct line.

(d) Firewood and Charcoal, as per the Rationalisation Scheme in force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

CLASS IV.—URGENT MILITARY PROJECTS FOR THE THREE SERVICES AND OTHER MOVEMENTS FOR CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements in connection with Defence Services projects whose completion by a fixed date is absolutely vital. For all such movements definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

Movements of:—

(1) Personal effects of Government officers on transfer including motor cars.
(2) Cement when consigned by Cement Factories.
(3) All Military Stores, consigned from Military Sidings and Depots to Docks or 'vice versa.'
(4) Finished paper when consigned by paper mills in the Bombay Province.
(5) Medicines and hospital equipment to hospitals only.
(6) Liquor from distilleries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(7) Rubber scraps, rubber tyres for retreading, retreaded tyres and empty earthenware acid jars when consigned from and to specified areas as ordered by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

CLASS V.—MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of:—

(1) Piecegoods, yarn, twist, hosiery, blankets and cloth.
(2) Matches when consigned by Match factories only.
(3) Raw materials to cement factories, steelworks, paper mills, sugar factories, match factories when consigned to such concerns only.
(4) Aviation spirit, petrol, kerosene oil, fuel oil and lubricants (oil and grease but not tallow).
(5) Empty containers for mineral oils and lubricants when consigned to Oil Companies or their Agents.
(6) Railway materials and stores other than those listed in Class II (c).
(7) Cotton consigned to textile mills, or to a merchant in Bombay or Cawnpore in accordance with the Cotton Movements Control Order.
(8) Cigarettes, Biddies, Tobacco, bidi leaves and tembru (temburni) leaves.
(9) Empty cigarette cartons, empty cases and other packing material when consigned to cigarette and tobacco factories.
(10) Boots and Shoes when despatched from stations in the Agra area.
(11) Firewood from section Dohad-Baroda, Anand-Godhra C.S.P., G.L., and P.D.B. Railways to the Ahmedabad area as per the Rationalisation Scheme in force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

CLASS VI—:NEW PROJECTS ESSENTIAL FOR WAR SUPPLY PURPOSES AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements in connection with Defence Services projects whose completion by a fixed date is highly desirable. For all such movements, definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

Movements of:—

(1) Tea, coffee, betel-nuts, vegetable ghee, solidified vegetable oil.
Copra, groundnut, til seed, khardi seed, mustard seed, rape seed and their oils.
Linseed and linseed oil when consigned from any station in C. P. & Berar to any station within the same province.
All other foodstuffs not included under class III (a) or (b).
(2) Empty containers to Government distilleries licenced distilleries or Excise Warehouses.

CLASS VII:—URGENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER MOVEMENTS OF CORRESPONDING URGENCY.

Movements of commodities to ports for export on account of Ministry of Food, Ministry of Supply and Defence Services. For all such movements, definite priority orders will be issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay.

Movements of:—

(1) All Military stores, consigned from Military Sidings and Depots to which a higher priority has not been allotted under Class IV.
(2) Military traffic when consigned from one Military officer to another in his official capacity.

CLASS VIII.—NON URGENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER PROJECTS

Movements of:—

(1) Traffic tendered under Military Credit Notes. .. When not falling under
(2) Perishable traffic .. .. any higher class.

CLASS IX.—NORMAL CIVIL TRAFFIC AND REQUIREMENTS.

Movements of the following when not falling under any higher class:—

(1) Charcoal and Firewood;
(2) Fodder and manures;
(3) Oilseeds other than those listed in Class VI (1);
(4) Oilmanstores;
(5) Timber, ballies, rafters and building materials.
(6) Other descriptions of traffic.

2. A guide to the booking of goods and parcels traffic by rail and how to obtain priority has already been issued by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities, Bombay and circulated to the public. Copies of this guide can be had from that Officer.

PLEASE TEAR OUT and KEEP FOR REFERENCE

480

G. I. P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

(1) As separate Dining Cars are provided on the Deccan Queen for first and for second class passengers, any passenger holding a second class ticket who uses the first class Dining Car is liable to pay the difference between second and first class fares for the distance travelled in the first class Dining Car.

(2) Holders of first and second class season tickets available between Bombay on the one hand and Lonavla|Poona|Devlali|Nasik Road on the other, are advised that, in order to reduce congestion at the reservation offices, they will be permitted to reserve accommodation at Bombay, Poona, Lonavla, Devlali or Nasik Road two days prior to departure of the trains by which they desire to travel. This facility is not, however, to be understood to guarantee accommodation being made available from the intermediate stations.

472

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lady Director in Dhrangadhra State (Kathiawar). Pay: Rs. 300-20-400 plus Rs. 40|- as conveyance allowance and free quarters. The post is pensionable. Working knowledge of Gujarati language absolutely necessary. Apply to 'Dewan, Dhrangadhra State', stating age, caste, mother tongue, educational qualifications, experience, where and how occupied at present, together with a copy of a recent photograph and testimonials. Applicant must also state whether married or unmarried or widow.

417

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for sale of about 1,00,000 old gunny bags belonging to Government.

Tenders should reach the Assistant Food Controller (Accounts) Office of the Food Controller, Royal Institute of Science Building, Fort, Bombay, not later than Thursday, the 12th October, 1944. The sample of gunny bags may be seen at the Prince of Wales Flour Mills' Godown at Duncan Road, Bombay.

The Assistant Food Controller (Accounts) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

A. K. PATANKAR,
Assistant Food Controller (Accounts)
Bombay, 3rd October, 1944.

478

FOR SALE

RAM DAYAL BANKEY LAL COTTON GINNING & ICE FACTORY HATHRAS (U. P.)

Under the orders of the Civil Judge, Aligarh in suit No. 48 of 1943 the Receiver will offer for sale by Public Auction the Cotton Ginning & Ice Factory styled Ram Dayal Bankey Lall, Hathras with all machinery, buildings and shops etc., attached thereto at the premises of the Factory situate in Sasni Gate Hathras (U.P.) on Sunday the 22nd October, 1944 from 10-30 A.M.

The purchasers shall have to pay one fourth of the sale price on the spot to the Receiver.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Factory after arranging with the Receiver.

MOHD. ISMAIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate,
Receiver, Aligarh (U.P.)

419

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary post of a Salesman in the Department of Industries for its cottage and small scale industries Sales Depot at Bombay. The pay of the post is Rs. 50|- per month in the grade of Rs. 50-5|2-90 plus Dearness Allowance at the rates notified by Government from time to time. The post is borne on temporary establishment and appointment is terminable on one calendar month's notice on either side. Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay on or before 14th October, 1944. For detailed conditions of appointment and form of application write to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

470

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

(1) Inspectors for dairy cattle work in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.
(2) Senior Clerks knowing Accounts and office routine, grade Rs. 95-6|2-115
(3) Junior Clerks with Typewriting qualification, grade Rs. 50-5|2-90.

Pay according to suitability and qualifications. Graduates and Undergraduates may apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 10th October, 1944.

Dy. Director of Agriculture,
Dairy Farming, Bombay Province.

3-Turner Road,
Bandra,
Bombay 20.

(459)

NOTIFICATION

WANTED—An ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women, Rajkot. Pay Rs. 150/- p.m. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India, Rajkot, on or before the 20th October, 1944.

458

NOTICE Re. COTTON CLOTH LICENCES

Finance Department (Supply)
Bombay Castle,
30th September, 1944.

ALL HOLDERS of COTTON CLOTH LICENCES are hereby informed that the last date for the supply of information called for in the order of the Finance Department (Supply) posted to them is extended to 15th October, 1944.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile Controller.

LOST

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Script No| 1091 for 33 Ordinary Shares Nos. 35704| 35736 in the New India Sugar Mills Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta standing in the name of Mrs. Radhabai Vasudev has been lost, misplaced or stolen in my possession.

I have applied to the Company for the issue of a duplicate Certificate. Any one dealing with these will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Signature RADHABAI VASUDEO.
Address,
55, Marble Fountain Warden Road.
Date 4 Oct. 1944.

6208

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID & POOR HOUSES ASSN., LTD., MADRAS.
(In Liquidation)
O. P. No. 111|31 High Court, Madras.

The remaining assets having already been sold as per Orders in Application 351|44 for Rs. 10,500|- and all the pending matters having terminated, now as per the Judgment in Application 2720 of 1933 and the order dated 19-4-1934 in Application 1490 of 1933 the Fund in Court for the certificate and bond holders to claim from will be formed on or before the 27th October, 1944. They have to come in by way of applications to Court for payment out after that date and their claims would be recognised, pro rata, strictly as per the lists of certificate and bond holders filed in court; and these lists shall then be open to inspection at the Office of the Original Side, of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, under reference to Application 1490 of 1933, along with the ratio of the amount of dividend worked out and declared. Claims shall not be preferred to liquidators as they have nothing to do with this class of claimants, in terms of the aforementioned orders. In the interests of this class of claimants, after causing inspection of the lists aforesaid, they are advised to ascertain from the said lists if their names find a place in such lists and the exact amounts due to them as found therein and then file applications for payment out of court of such amounts, pro rata; the ratio declared with the lists being worked out when the fund is formed by dividing the fund available with the total amounts as per the lists. For their convenience batches of claimants may join together for filing applications. 30% of the amounts subscribed amounting to Rs. 1,49,245-12-11 has been paid to charity as per the above and other relevant orders of Court and 'Creditors', as defined in the order on Application 1490|33 abovesaid, had been paid in full a total amount of Rs. 27,338-2-2 and a Secured Creditor Rs. 8,200|- in full and as per the orders of His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Kunhi Raman, Rs. 4,779-6-4 has been paid into Court in Application 975 of 1944 as unpaid credits to the 'Creditors' account and an amount of Rs. 1,278-4-0 sent to the remaining 'creditors' who came in late. Apart from these Amounts Rs. 1,586-11-6 was already paid to the 'claimants' and 'creditors' as per orders of Court. In Application 2720 of 1933 aforesaid, the claimants had conceded expenses. Therefore the fund now to be formed as abovementioned is expected to exceed Rs. 50,000|-. It is notified that the above Company shall be dissolved upon creation of the Fund aforesaid.

C. V. Nagaraja Sastri, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (Edin), Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Official Liquidator.
T. V. Ramanathan, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate,
Joint Official Liquidator.

(473)

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd. held on the 3rd October 1944, it was resolved that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 8 per Ordinary Share free of tax be paid to the shareholders whose names stand in the Company's register on the 21st October, 1944.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 31st October 1944 both days inclusive.

Warrants for the above dividend will be posted to the shareholders on the 1st November 1944.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited.

W. J. CULLEN,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

9, Wallace Street, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1944.

(482)

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned have got our respective right, title, interest and share in the property movable and immovable left by the late KEVALRAM GIRDHARLAL GANATRA, who died at Malad on the 18th day of July, 1944.

ALL THOSE who deal with such property without reference to us will do so at their own risk.

(1) RAMESHCHANDRA LAXMICHAND GANATRA,
(2) BAI VRAJKUNVER LAXMICHAND GANATRA.
(3) BAI JADAVBAI RAJNIKANT GANATRA,
(4) MISS CHANDRIKA RAJNIKANT GANATRA.

75, Dew Villa, 5th Road, Khar.

479

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of Second hand and damaged empty Kerosene oil tins. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Re. 1|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 11-10-1944 at 3 P. M. (N.S.T.).

(469)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE OF NINTH DIVIDEND (1943)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of 7-13|16% free of Income-Tax for the year ended 31st December 1943, making with 6¼% already paid as Interim Dividend, an aggregate dividend of 14-1|16% (free of Income-Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1943, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 1944, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17, on and after Tuesday the 10th October, 1944, on week-days, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of members on the 15th September, 1944, subject to the Article 163 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of The Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay,
Dated 30th September, 1944.

(468)

NOTICE.

WANTED AN INSTRUCTOR at the Government Power Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur in the grade of Rs. 60-3-105. The candidate must have completed a recognised course of instruction in Dyeing and should have undergone a practical training about three years. Candidates knowing Kanarese with weaving qualifications and teaching experience will be given preference.

For other particulars and prescribed form of application which should reach him not later than 20th October, 1944 apply to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

(475)

P. W. D.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received on TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1944, upto 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) for the supply for stores as noted below for works and repairs in the Presidency Division, for the period from 1-10-1944 to 31-3-1945.

(1) Miscellaneous, drainage, waterfittings, paints, and Hardware.
(2) Timber.
(3) Lime, soorti, unslaked, dry in tins.
(4) Lime, unslaked to be slaked at site of work.
(5) Road metal, murum, red hill earth, manure, sand.

The right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

Tender forms with Schedules of quantities for materials may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5|- for item 1 and Rs. 2|- each for the remaining items, on any working day upto 4 P. M. (1 P. M. on Saturday) except that on which tenders are to be received.

For further details apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) J. F. PAISLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Presidency.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1944.

(474)

TIMBER

CONIFEROUS TIMBERS such as Fir, Chir, etc. for making packing cases, toys, advertisement materials, ceiling boards etc. available in sleepers as well as sawn planks, 3|4" and 1|2" thick. Apply stating full details of your requirements to Box No. 6201, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 3rd October 1944, it was resolved that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per Ordinary Share free of tax be paid to the shareholders whose names stand in the Company's register on the 21st October 1944.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 31st October 1944 both days inclusive.

Warrants for the above dividend will be posted to the shareholders on the 1st November 1944.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited.

W. J. CULLEN,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

9, Wallace Street, Fort.
Bombay: 3rd October, 1944.

(481)

APPLICATIONS

For vacancies of Cashiers to serve in Government Grain Shops in Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are invited by the Controller of Government Grain Shops, Council Hall, Bombay.

SALARY:—Rs. 60 plus 18 Dearness Allowance.

EDUCATION:—Matriculation Examination with sound knowledge of English and Accounts.

Non-Matrics must have two years business experience.

DEPOSIT:—Rs. 400 in cash.

DOMICILE:—Bombay Province and States included in Bombay Government Recruitment Rules.

483

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